

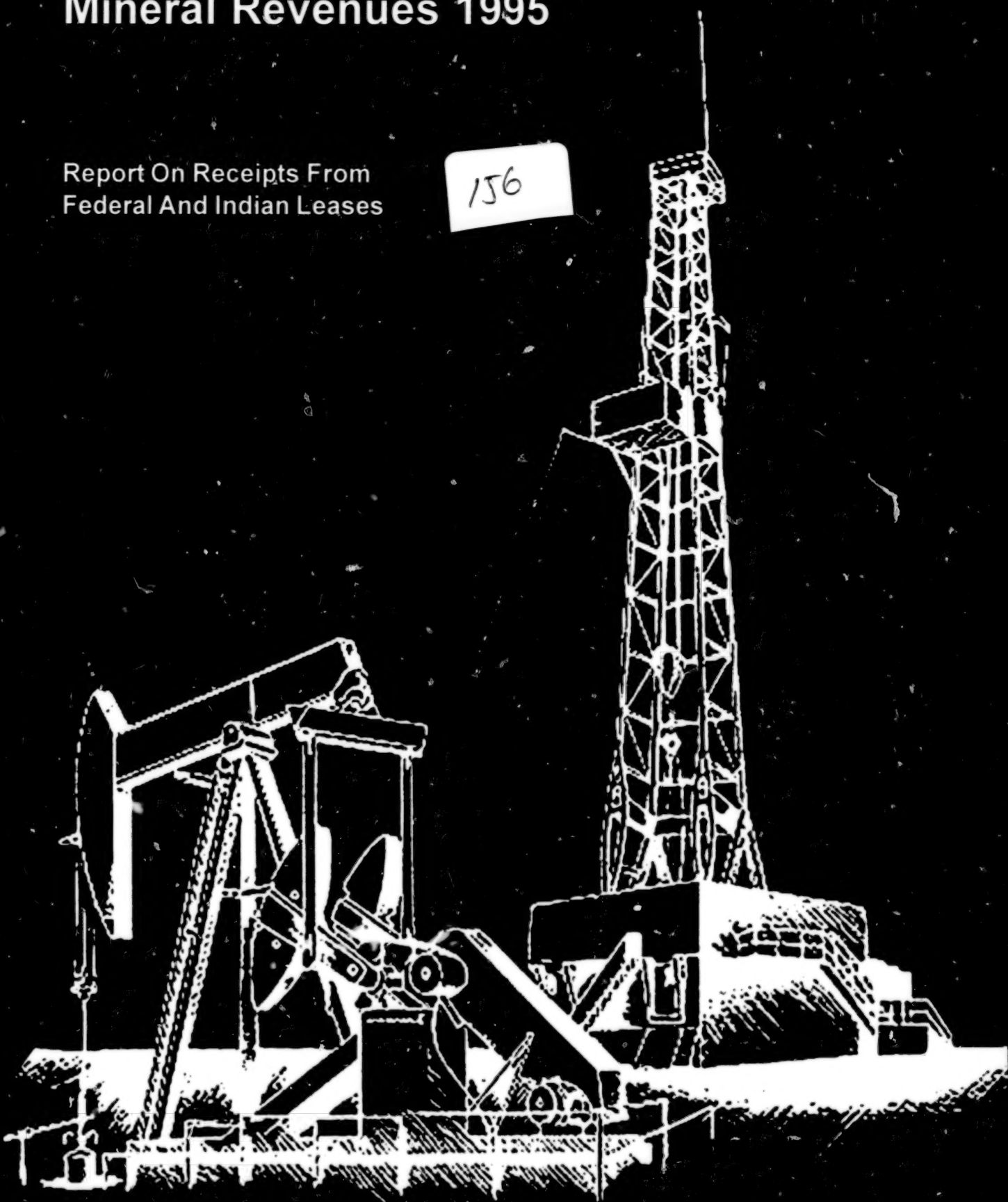
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Mineral Revenues 1995

Report On Receipts From
Federal And Indian Leases

156



MMS

U.S. Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service

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Bureau of Land Management

Mineral Revenues 1995

**Report On Receipts From
Federal And Indian Leases**

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Land and Minerals Management
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Please visit our Internet site at <http://www.rmp.mms.gov> for an on-line copy of this report and, beginning in May 1997, quarterly collection updates by commodity and State.

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Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of the Interior and the royalty management staff of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) continued efforts to improve stewardship of the Nation's mineral resources in 1995.

Royalty Management Initiatives in 1995

Vice President Gore issued a National Performance Review (NPR) report for the Department in 1993. The NPR is an initiative designed to "reinvent" Government by providing more efficient services at lower costs. The MMS pursued five recommendations addressed in that report to improve the royalty collection process in 1995.

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) continued development of a series of automated systems initiatives. Several projects were initiated to allow MMS, State, and Tribal employees to communicate and share information more efficiently through wide area networks. The RMP Query System and Computer Output on Laser Disk are designed to improve access to information, reduce paperwork, and enhance individual productivity.

The Indian Minerals Steering Committee and the RMP Office of Indian Royalty Assistance continued efforts to fulfill the Department's trust responsibility to the Indian minerals community. Education programs were developed, and efforts to provide seamless departmental services to Tribes and allottees were pursued.

The MMS continued to provide product valuation guidance for fluid and solid minerals in 1995. Officials concentrated efforts to address the valuation of natural gas produced from Federal and Indian leases through negotiated rulemaking committees. A proposed rule for Federal gas leases was published in the Federal Register on November 6, 1995. A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for Indian leases should be published in 1996.

Revenue underpayment detection programs administered by RMP generated nearly \$256 million in Fiscal Year 1995. This included \$215.6 million in additional revenues and refund denials from collective Federal, State, and Indian audit programs; \$20.3 million from comparisons of sales

reported to the Auditing and Financial System with corresponding production reported to the Production Accounting and Auditing System; and \$16.8 million in interest collections for late, insufficient, or erroneous mineral payments.

Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues in 1995

Revenues from Federal and Indian leases fell 9.3 percent, or \$392.7 million, from \$4.2 billion in 1994 to \$3.8 billion in 1995. The decline was attributed to a drop in gas prices, requests for recoupments or refunds of estimated gas royalty payments following the decline in prices, and a lower volume of settlement payments collected during the year.

Federal and Indian gas royalties fell \$472.1 million, or 24.4 percent, during the year. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 636 opened access to pipeline transportation, resulting in more market opportunities for producers and enhanced competition. Coordination between gas pipeline and distribution companies has improved, and storage facilities are being used more efficiently to meet peak demand. Improved inventory management, higher storage levels, and the second mildest winter in the last 20 years contributed to lower gas wellhead prices during the first three quarters of the year. A colder-than-expected autumn caused prices to rebound; however, the increase could not offset the effects of low prices in the first three quarters of the year.

Royalty collections from oil on Federal and Indian lands rose 15.9 percent, or \$161.7 million, from 1994 to 1995. Higher oil demand in Europe and the developing nations of Asia contributed to a price increase which resulted in higher royalty revenues.

Federal and Indian coal royalties increased \$9.1 million in 1995. Domestic coal production nearly matched the record set in 1994. Collective Federal and Indian sales volume rose 17.2 percent, or 55.4 million short tons, from 1994 to 1995. The increase is due primarily to a shift in consumption by electric utilities from high-sulfur Eastern coal to low-sulfur Western coal to comply with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

Products and Units of Measurement

Product	Unit of Measurement
Amethyst	Grams
Carbon Dioxide	Mcf (thousand cubic feet)
Coal	Short tons (2,000 pounds)
Copper	Short tons
Garnet Concession	Tickets
Gas	Mcf
Gas Plant Products	Gallons
Geothermal and Heated Water Sources	Millions of British thermal units
Helium	Mcf
Nitrogen	Mcf
Oil	Barrels (42 U.S. gallons)
Phosphate	Short tons
Potash	Short tons
Quartz Crystals	Pounds
Sand and Gravel	Short tons
Sodium	Short tons
Sulfur	Short tons
All Other Solid Minerals	Short tons

NOTE: Sulfur is reported as either a fluid or solid mineral based on the method of extraction. Fluid mineral sulfur is produced by extracting the commodity from the oil and gas stream. All onshore sulfur and a limited amount of offshore sulfur are currently produced from the oil and gas stream. Solid mineral sulfur is extracted using the Frasch solution mining method. The majority of offshore sulfur is produced using the Frasch mining method.

Sodium figures include sodium borate compounds.

About This Report

The Mineral Revenues report provides information addressing royalty, rent, bonus, and other revenue receipts from Federal and Indian mineral leases. The Minerals Management Service Royalty Management Program distributes the report annually to Congressional, Federal, State, Indian, and industry representatives. Many of the narratives, figures, and tables address current-year performance; however, 10 years of historical data are provided where appropriate as a service to our constituents.

Some information in this report necessarily includes estimated data that may change after publication. Numbers in parentheses may include current-year collections and credits, and prior-year adjustments. All tables and figures are annotated to indicate calendar or fiscal year data.

Appendix A on page 127 provides factors to convert measurements to either English (inch-pound) units or the International System of Units (metric).

Mineral Lease Revenues

The report addresses four types of mineral lease revenues: bonuses, rents, minimum royalties, and royalties.

- **Bonuses.** Leases issued in areas known to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.
- **Rents.** A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the rights to a lease.
- **Minimum Royalties.** A Federal lease may further contain a minimum royalty provision. Minimum royalty is the annual payment, on a per-acre basis, required to maintain the rights to a lease until production exceeds a minimum value. Once annual production exceeds the minimum value, minimum royalty payments cease.

Minimum royalties are included under the entry "Other Revenues" in this report. "Other Revenues" include settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments in addition to minimum royalties.

- **Royalties.** A royalty is due when production begins. Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease.

Sales Volume and Sales Value

Sales volume represents the volume of a commodity reported sold during the year. Sales value represents the dollar value of the commodity reported sold during the year. Selected sales volume and sales value figures in this report have been adjusted to resolve distortions that may be created by communitization and unitization agreements, nonstandard leases and agreements, and prior-period adjustments.

Other Minerals

Minerals referred to in this report as "Other" or as "Other Products" may include the following solid and fluid minerals: amethyst, asphalt, barite, bentonite, carbon dioxide, chat, clay, copper, feldspar, fluorspar, garnet concession, garnet sands, gas lost, gas plant products, geothermal energy, gilsonite, gold, gypsum, helium, hot water, iron ore, langbeinite, lead, leonardite, limestone, magnesium, molybdenum, nitrogen, oil lost, oil shale, phosphate, potash, potassium, purge liquor, quartz crystals, salt, sand and gravel, scoria, silica sand, silver, soda ash, sodium, sulfur, sylvite, trona ore, tungsten, uranium, wavellite, and zinc. Gas plant products include gasoline, liquid petroleum gas, propane, butane, and other gas commodities measured in gallons.

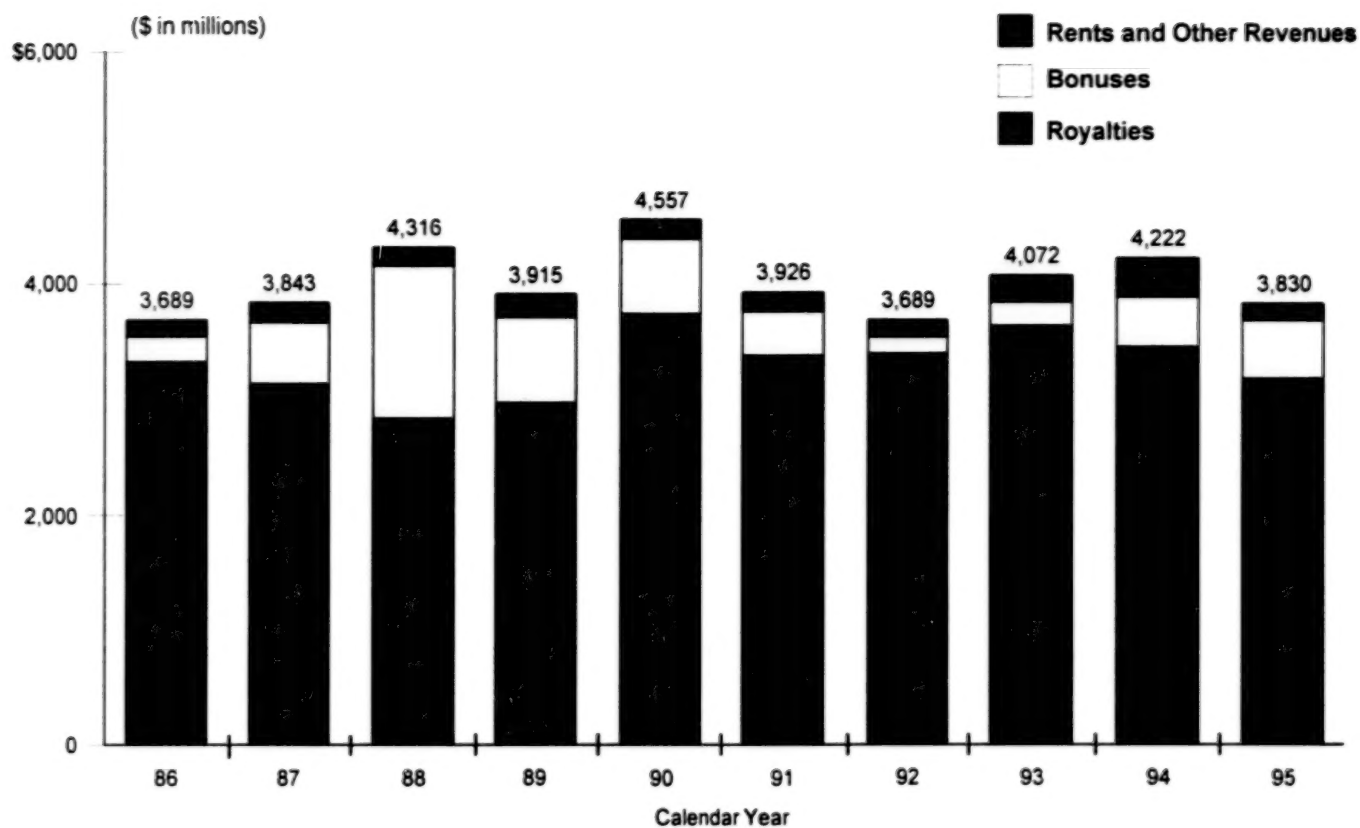


Figure 1. Revenues from Federal and Indian leases by source, 1986-95

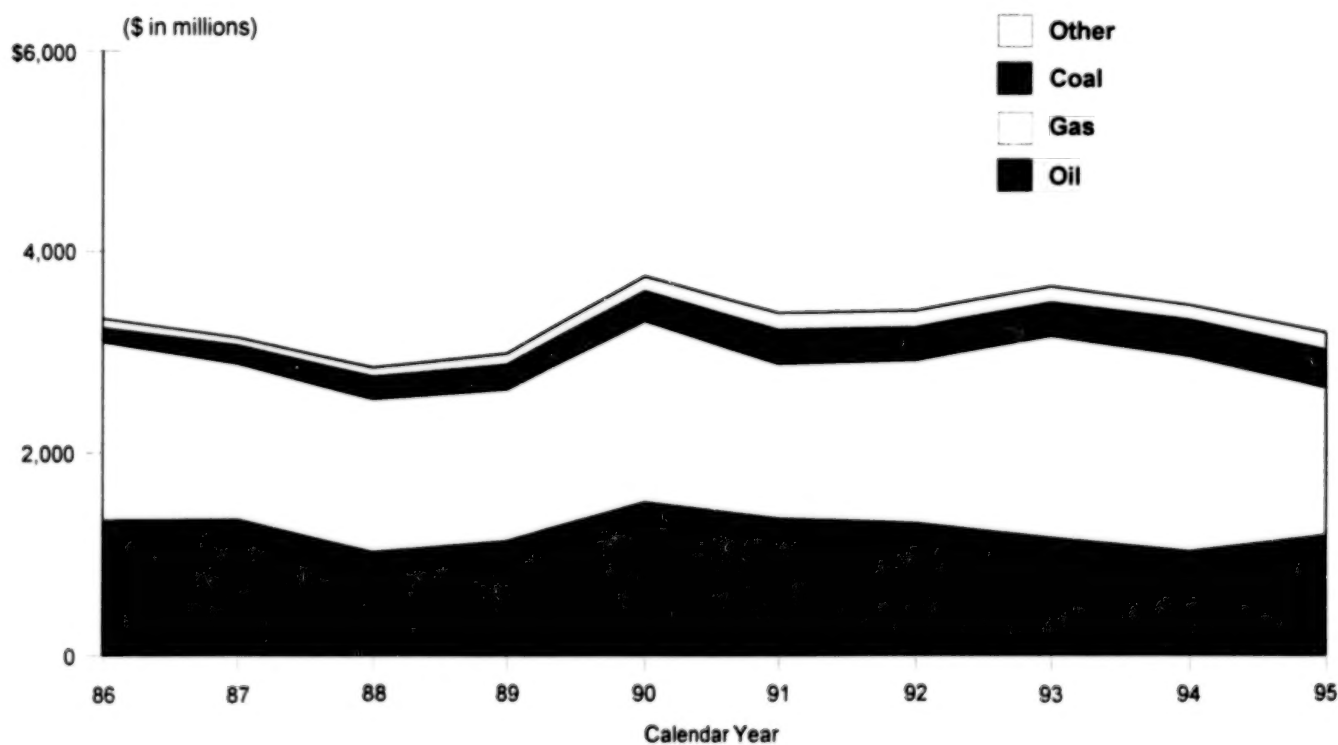


Figure 2. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases by commodity, 1986-95

Mineral Revenues Management in 1995

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) is pleased to present the 1995 report on receipts from Federal and Indian mineral leases. Collections fell 9.3 percent, from \$4.2 billion in 1994 to \$3.8 billion in 1995 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The decline is attributed to three principal factors:

- Collections from gas royalties dropped 24.4 percent, or \$472.1 million in 1995. Gas wellhead prices fell in the first three quarters of the year in response to improvements in market efficiency, enhanced exploration and drilling technology, and excess inventory created as a result of the second mildest winter in the past 20 years.
- Payors submitted a number of requests for recoupments or refunds of estimated gas royalty payments following the decline in gas prices during 1995.
- The MMS Royalty Management Program (RMP) collected a lower volume of settlement payments during the year.

The RMP continued efforts to improve accountability for the Nation's mineral revenues in 1995. The RMP pursued significant program initiatives during the year to resolve problems and to achieve its mission.

National Performance Review

President Clinton and Vice President Gore initiated the National Performance Review (NPR) to "reinvent" the Federal Government by providing more efficient services at lower costs. The Vice President's NPR report for the U.S. Department of the Interior contained five recommendations for MMS that focus on improving royalty collection to ensure industry compliance with royalty requirements. A brief summary of the status of each recommendation follows:

- **Automated programs.** The RMP completed the development and implementation of additional automated programs to analyze and verify transactions across the lease universe in Fiscal Year (FY) 1995. The RMP implemented programs to monitor allowances and tested the benefits and costs of several valuation monitoring processes.

- **RMP personnel.** The RMP continues to redirect personnel from error correction and exception processing to compliance tasks with the potential for collecting additional revenues. The RMP has reassigned personnel to the audit program to help with gas contract settlements. The MMS has identified more than 3,500 contract settlements totaling nearly \$18 billion that require audit.
- **Penalty assessments.** The Department submitted legislation similar to Internal Revenue Service provisions to enable penalties to be assessed for substantial underpayments. Congress did not act on the proposal in FY 1994. Similar legislation has not been introduced in the current congressional term.
- **Liability issues.** The Department developed a uniform policy to address liability issues. The Department issued a Notice to Lessees to clarify policies and procedures for offshore leases. Two different interpretations of policy existed, however, for onshore leases. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and MMS policies were subsequently coordinated for onshore leases. Legal questions were resolved, and MMS published a proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register on June 9, 1995. The BLM is issuing complementary internal guidance.
- **Reinvention laboratory.** The MMS formed a Reinvention Laboratory team to look for ways to reinvent many aspects of the complex royalty collection process. The MMS actively solicited the involvement of external constituents to provide a fresh perspective on customer expectations and concerns. The group included representatives from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the State of Wyoming, the Navajo Nation, the Independent Petroleum Association of Mountain States, and MMS. The group made four recommendations that the MMS Director forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior in October 1993. A brief summary of the recommendations follows:
 - **Improve customer service through a team approach.** The MMS may assemble a Royalty Policy Team representing RMP, its stakeholders, and customers to seek a consensus when significant new policies are under development.

- **Improve gas valuation procedures.** The RMP formed groups to address problems with current valuation regulations in today's gas market.
- **Simplify the reporting process.** The MMS will improve reporting by streamlining royalty, production, and allowance forms.
- **Develop electronic data interchange standards.** The MMS has taken a lead role in developing national electronic data interchange standards for reporting and payment of royalties.

Plain English Initiative

The RMP pioneered the Department's plain English regulation writing team, advocating "Plain English" in instructions to constituents. Other Department bureaus, including BLM, the National Park Service, and the Office of Surface Mining, joined RMP in the effort. Clear, concise regulations facilitate customer compliance, reduce the potential for mistakes and misunderstandings, reduce customer frustrations, and increase customer trust and confidence in the Federal Government. The RMP was recognized in the summer 1995 edition of the Reinvention Roundtable, published by NPR, and received Vice President Gore's Hammer Award in a ceremony in Lakewood, Colorado, on March 12, 1996.

Automated Systems Initiatives

The RMP continued to develop a number of important automated systems initiatives in 1995:

- **Wide area network improvements.** The RMP information systems are becoming more dispersed as networks and personal computers expand mainframe computer capabilities. The RMP is midway through a 2-year project to expand its dedicated wide area network (WAN) to the 17 State and Tribal sites that have cooperative audit agreements with RMP under sections 202 and 205 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA). The RMP provides each site with equipment, installation support, and extensive training on RMP automated systems and applications.

The WAN facilitates the rapid exchange of information among States, Tribes, and RMP staff. The 17 sites can easily access cc:Mail, MMS bulletin boards, and Windows-based client/server applications. Each State and Tribal employee can print systems reports at their

immediate location and can obtain remote problem diagnosis and software installation from systems staff in Lakewood, Colorado.

- **RMP Query System.** The RMP Query System (RQS) provides online access to historical royalty and reference data through a client/server environment. The RQS is available to RMP staff and is currently being installed at State and Tribal sites during conversion to the RMP WAN. Employees can access up to 6 years of royalty data and all lease information resident on RMP databases.

The RQS allows employees to display royalty, production, or exception trends with tables and graphs. The application features a set of standard queries and reports. Employees may also develop their own custom queries and transfer data to spreadsheets or databases for further analysis. The RQS is a powerful, user-friendly tool that enhances an employee's ability to access and interact with RMP data.

- **Computer Output on Laser Disk.** Computer Output on Laser Disk (COLD) and its companion imaging and workflow technologies are being introduced into the RMP work environment to improve access to information, reduce paperwork, and enhance individual productivity. Installation of the COLD system is complete, providing storage for more than 300 automated reports generated by RMP systems. Employees can retrieve and view information from selected reports at their individual workstations. The information may then be printed, routed, or stored in an electronic file folder.

The RMP is further piloting a document imaging and workflow capability that incorporates established business processes and automates the flow of documents among individuals and work units.

Indian Initiatives

The Department continues to emphasize its trust responsibilities with the Indian community. The RMP increased efforts in 1995 to improve communications and the delivery of mineral services to Indian Tribes and allottees.

- **Indian Minerals Steering Committee.** The former Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)/BLM/MMS Tripartite Steering Committee was reorganized in early 1994 into the Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC) to provide the Department with a senior policy group to

improve the management of Indian minerals. While the former Tripartite Steering Committee addressed both Federal and Indian mineral leasing, the IMSC concentrates efforts on Indian minerals management. The IMSC met four times in FY 1995. One meeting was held in an area with a large concentration of Indian mineral owners to facilitate interaction with the Indian community. The IMSC addressed a variety of issues, including the following initiatives:

- The IMSC sponsored an outreach and education program to familiarize Indian mineral owners with the royalty and lease administration process.
- The IMSC is sponsoring an effort to improve the explanation of royalty payments to Indian mineral owners. The RMP, at the direction of the IMSC, included answers to many questions frequently asked by Indian mineral owners with monthly Oil and Gas Payment Reports beginning in July 1995.
- The IMSC restructured and guided a Department initiative in the Four Corners area of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah into an NPR Reinvention Laboratory. The Department created a pilot program to provide representatives from the three bureaus at a single location in Farmington, New Mexico, to offer assistance and resolve problems for Indian Tribes and allottees in the area. The proposal has evolved into an NPR Reinvention Laboratory to test new techniques to manage Indian allottee minerals and to improve services and Departmental cooperation.
- **RMP Office of Indian Royalty Assistance.** The RMP created the Office of Indian Royalty Assistance (OIRA) to foster coordination and communication with the Indian community. The OIRA customer service offices in Lakewood, Colorado; Farmington, New Mexico; and Oklahoma City resolved more than 760 Indian problems and conducted over 200 lease reviews. These efforts resulted in more than \$377,000 in additional revenues for Tribes and allottees during FY 1995.

The MMS and BIA took another step toward seamless Department service during the year when OIRA assigned a staff member to work in the BIA Muskogee Area Office. By working together, the two agencies are better able to analyze and resolve operational issues unique to eastern Oklahoma Indian mineral owners. A seamless minerals operation is more responsive to Tribal and allottee requirements and provides further

assurance that the Department is fulfilling its trust responsibility to the Indian minerals community.

Product Valuation

The MMS continued to provide product valuation guidance for fluid and solid minerals in 1995.

- **Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee.** The Secretary chartered the Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee (Federal Committee) on June 27, 1994, although informal discussions began in December 1993. The Federal Committee included representatives from MMS, States, major oil and gas companies, large and small independent producers, and marketing firms. Decisions and recommendations were reached by consensus, requiring the support of each member for approval.

The Federal Committee completed negotiations in February 1995 for payment of natural gas royalties produced from Federal leases. The negotiations focused on improving gas valuation under the following circumstances:

- Gas sold to affiliates;
- Gas produced from unitized and communitized leases; and
- Gas sold away from the wellhead under the new marketing environment created by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order 636.

The MMS published a proposed rule in the Federal Register on November 6, 1995, containing the consensus recommendations from the Federal Committee to improve and simplify the payment of royalties and to reduce administrative costs for both the Federal Government and industry. The comment period for the proposed rule ended on February 5, 1996.

Following review of the comments, MMS reconvened the Federal Committee on June 12-14, 1996, in Denver, Colorado, to evaluate five options for proceeding with further rulemaking. The MMS also reopened the public comment period to consider the options. Federal Committee members evaluated the five options and developed five additional options for consideration. The Federal Committee reached agreement on several issues; however, a few major issues remain unresolved, including the comparison of index prices to gross

proceeds and applying index prices to the wellhead volume of gas. The MMS will decide how to proceed with further rulemaking after the public comment period ends on July 22, 1996.

- **Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee.** The MMS published a Notice in the Federal Register on February 7, 1995, to establish the Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee (Indian Committee). The goal of the Indian Committee is to publish regulations that will maximize royalty revenues for Indian Tribes and allottees consistent with the Secretary's discretion to establish value. The regulations will further satisfy industry concerns by clarifying and reducing information requirements to compute royalty in an accurate, timely manner. The MMS expects to publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in 1996.

The Indian Committee includes representatives from MMS, BIA, Indian mineral owners, and the oil and gas industry. The representatives met 13 times and concluded negotiations in May 1996. The negotiations

focused on improving gas valuation under the following circumstances:

- Gas sold under arm's-length and non-arm's-length contracts subject to the major portion requirements of Indian lease terms;
- Gas processed and subject to the dual accounting requirements of Indian lease terms; and
- Gas sold under percentage-of-proceeds contracts.

The Indian Committee agreed on a formula to value gas produced from Indian lands using available public spot market index prices and a factor for transportation. The price, derived from the formula, would be applied to wellhead gas volume and would satisfy the gross proceeds and major portion calculations required by Indian lease terms. Transportation allowance forms would no longer be required. The Indian Committee designed a method that would provide lessees with the option of performing dual accounting in its current form or applying a percentage increase to the index formula

Table 1. Revenues from principal Royalty Management Program underpayment detection programs, Fiscal Years 1982-95

	Revenues in Thousands of Dollars								Total
	Audit Program	AFS/PAAS Comparison	AFS Exception Processing	Allowance Exception Processing	AFS/PAAS Liq. Damages	OCS Recoup.	Indian Recoup.	Improper Adjust.	
1982-85	\$ 208,291	\$ 2,900	\$ 2,656	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 213,847
1986	115,930	6,415	8,104	---	---	---	---	---	130,449
1987	79,384	6,415	7,281	---	11	---	---	---	93,091
1988	52,201	10,074	13,494	---	327	---	---	---	76,096
1989	107,416	12,506	16,939	---	114	---	---	---	136,975
1990	65,966	18,529	14,528	---	124	---	---	---	99,147
1991	97,003	20,204	11,251	---	477	---	---	---	128,935
1992	122,670	22,984	21,641	2,210	781	104	104	---	170,494
1993	140,493	24,644	22,559	721	913	708	199	168	190,405
1994	267,787	19,174	15,836	2,179	884	447	186	190	306,683
1995	<u>215,634</u>	<u>20,305</u>	<u>16,844</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>255,998</u>
Total	\$1,472,775	\$164,150	\$151,133	\$5,705	\$4,397	\$2,011	\$1,011	\$938	\$1,802,120

value to satisfy the dual accounting requirement in Indian leases.

Lessees would continue monthly reporting of gross proceeds under the 1988 regulations for Indian lands with no valid spot market index. The MMS would calculate and provide the major portion value to lessees within 60 days of submission of royalties.

- **Major portion initiatives.** Indian lease terms and valuation regulations require the value of gas to be the higher of either gross proceeds or the highest price paid or offered for a major portion of gas produced from a field or area. Major portion prices are calculated and compared with prices reported by payors. The RMP issues a bill for additional royalties where appropriate.

The RMP collected over \$1.9 million in additional royalties from over 175 payors through the end of FY 1995 for Oklahoma Indian allottees, the Southern Ute Tribe and allottees, and the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes. Negotiations continue with other Tribes and

allottee organizations to determine an acceptable majority price calculation for gas production.

Revenue Underpayment Detection Programs in 1995

The accurate determination and collection of mineral revenues require both voluntary compliance by payors and sophisticated RMP audit and exception processing identification programs designed to detect the underpayment of revenues. Collections from audits, refund denials, and exception programs fell 16.5 percent, from \$306.7 million in FY 1994 to \$256 million in FY 1995 (table 1 and figure 3). Collections from the RMP audit program were at record levels in FY 1994. The decline in revenues in FY 1995 is primarily attributed to fewer settlements of outstanding audit issues during the year.

Cumulative collections from the inception of the first of the underpayment detection programs in October 1981 through the end of FY 1995 totaled over \$1.8 billion (table 1). A summary of program activity in FY 1995 follows:

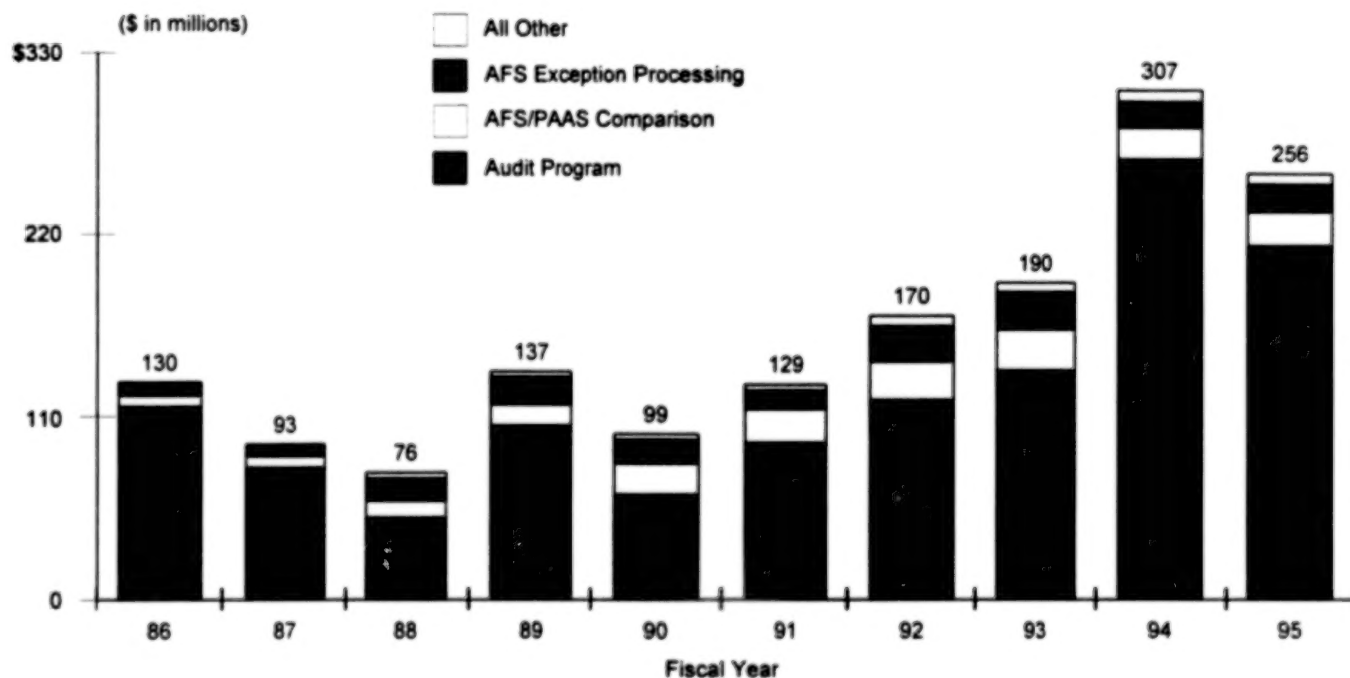


Figure 3. Revenues from RMP underpayment detection programs, FY 1986-95

- **Audit program.** Audit collections by RMP auditors totaled more than \$172.4 million during the year. An additional \$0.3 million was realized from the denial of refund requests sought by industry. Collections generated by funded and unfunded State and Indian Tribal audit efforts added another \$40.1 million. State and Tribal refund denials totaled more than \$2.8 million. The collective Federal, State, and Indian audit programs resulted in additional revenues and refund denials of over \$215.6 million in FY 1995 (table 1 and figure 3).

The RMP maintained cooperative agreements that provided audit funding in FY 1995 to 7 Indian Tribes and 10 States under the authority provided in sections 202 and 205 of FOGDMA. Cooperative agreements under section 202 were in effect at the end of FY 1995 with the following Tribes:

- Blackfeet
- Jicarilla Apache
- Navajo Nation
- Shoshone and Arapaho
- Southern Ute
- Ute
- Ute Mountain Ute

Cooperative agreements under section 205 were in effect at the end of FY 1995 with the following States:

- California
- Colorado
- Louisiana
- Montana
- New Mexico
- North Dakota
- Oklahoma
- Texas
- Utah
- Wyoming

- **Auditing and Financial System (AFS)/Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS) comparison.** The RMP continued to correct discrepancies, or exceptions, between sales reported to AFS by payors and production reported to PAAS by lease and agreement operators in FY 1995. Personnel in the RMP Compliance Verification Division have modified existing policies and procedures to allow more exceptions to be analyzed and resolved without an increase in staffing. Revenues from comparisons of sales reported to AFS and corresponding production reported to PAAS remained relatively stable at \$20.3 million in FY 1995 (table 1 and figure 3).

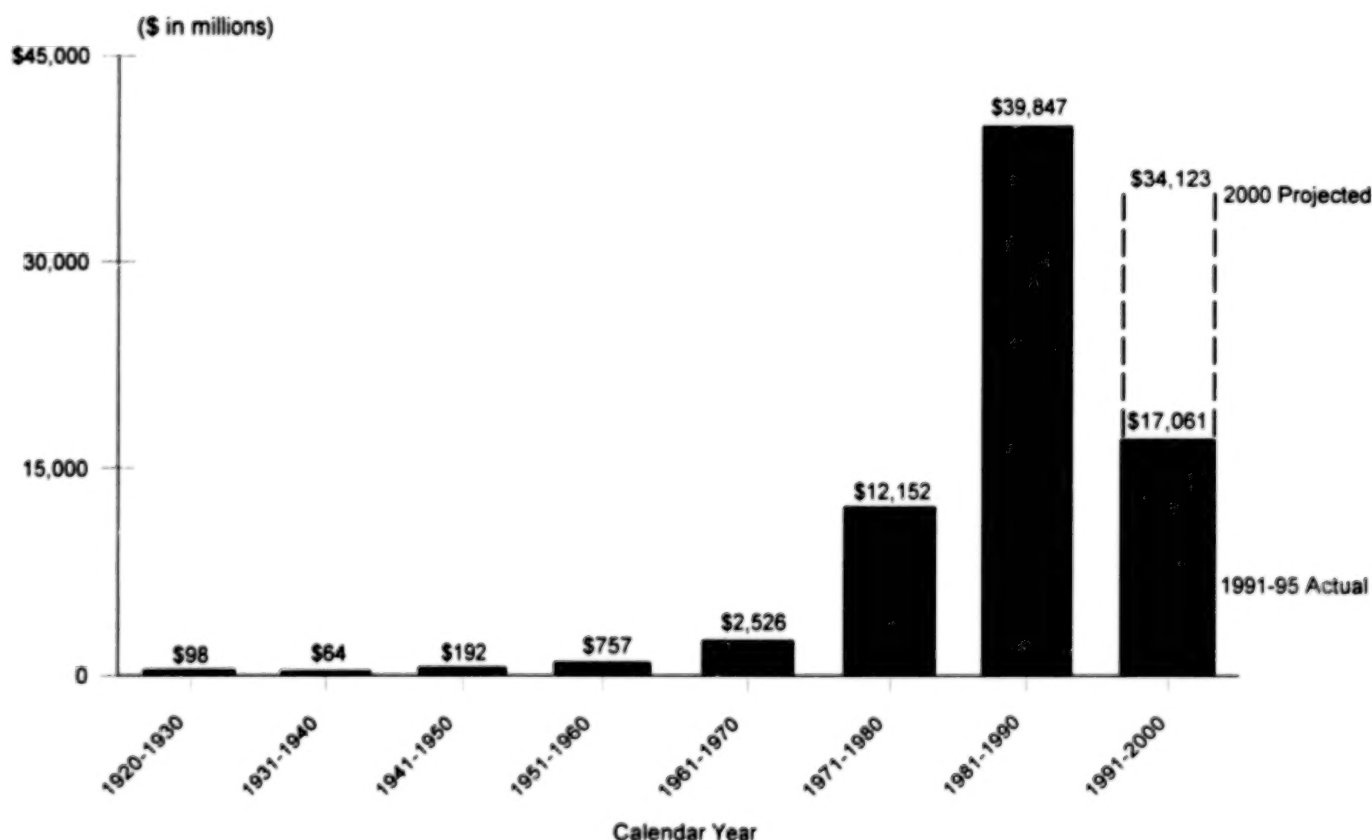


Figure 4. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1920-2000

- **AFS exceptions.** The AFS exceptions identification program promotes accurate, timely royalty and rental reporting and payment. The program detects:

- Late payment of royalties, rents, and bills;
- Insufficient estimated royalty payments; and
- Discrepancies between payments and financial lease terms for rents, bonuses, advance royalties, and minimum royalties.

Interest collections increased from \$15.8 million in FY 1994 to \$16.8 million in FY 1995 (table 1 and figure 3).

- **Allowance exception processing.** All transportation and processing allowances deducted from royalties are subject to RMP review. The RMP has employed three programs to analyze deductions.

- **Automated Allowance Tracking System.** This system reviews oil and gas transportation and

gas processing allowance forms filed by payors. Assessments are generated for late filing of allowance forms and for unauthorized allowances claimed by lessees.

The MMS Director placed a billing moratorium on filing violations in the first quarter of FY 1994; however, collections for bills issued before the moratorium resulted in nearly \$2.2 million in FY 1994 and \$0.6 million in FY 1995 (table 1 and figure 3).

- **Allowance Limit Exception Processing.** The RMP implemented this program in the fourth quarter of FY 1994 to detect payors who exceed regulatory allowance limits. The automated program reviews royalty reports submitted by payors to determine compliance with regulatory allowance limits. The program detected millions of dollars of allowance limit violations during the period March 1988 through March 1995. The RMP is developing a procedure to monitor collections resulting from exceptions detected by the program.

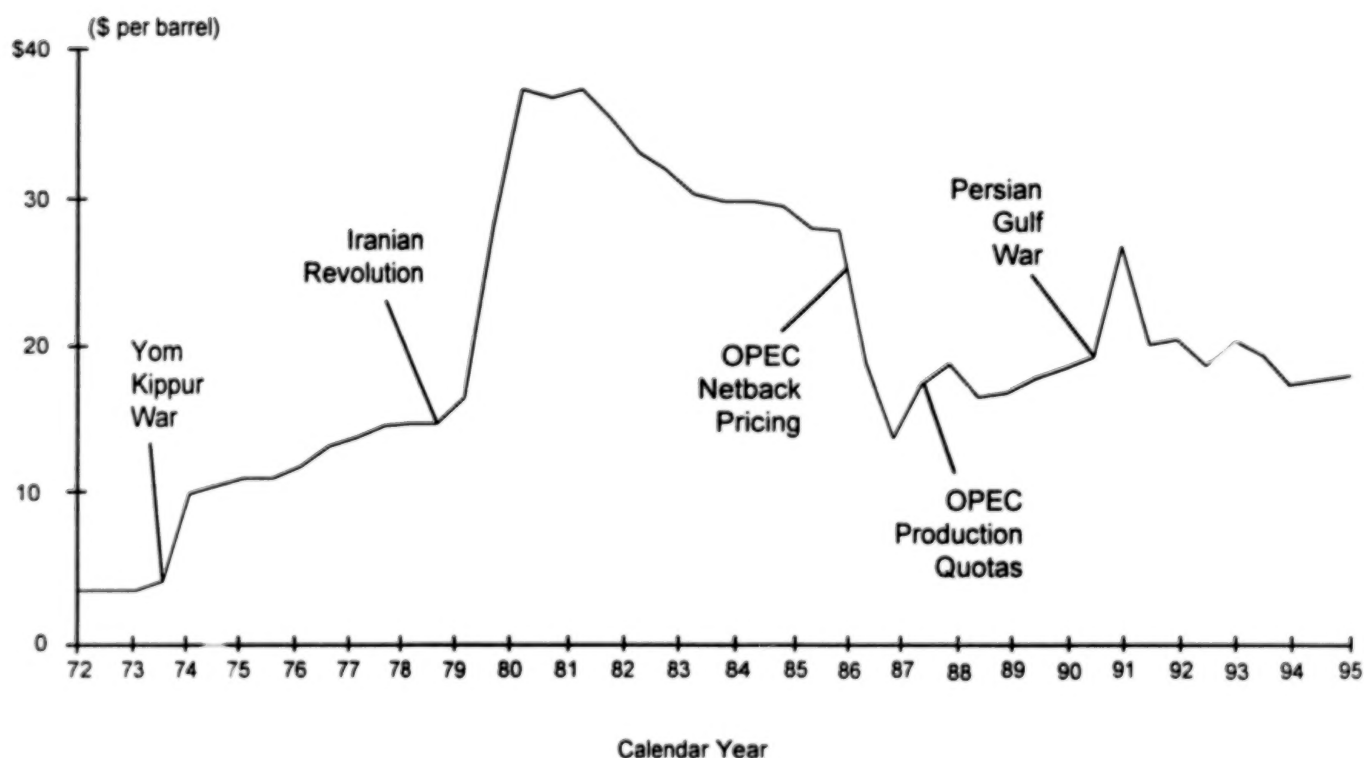


Figure 5. West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices, 1972-95
(Source: Oil and Gas Journal Energy Database)

- **Allowance Rate Comparison Project.** The RMP is developing a program to detect differences between allowance rates claimed on royalty reports and rates reported on transportation and processing allowance forms. The program will be implemented in FY 1996.
- **Liquidated damage assessments.** The RMP issues bills for liquidated damage assessments when royalty or production reports are received after the due date or submitted with errors. Collections from late or erroneous royalty or production reports totaled \$766,000 in FY 1995, down \$118,000 from \$884,000 in FY 1994 (table 1 and figure 3).
- **OCS improper recoupments.** Section 10 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments requires a payor to file a request with RMP for recoupment or refund of an overpayment within 2 years of the original payment. The RMP contacts payors who take unauthorized recoupments and requires the payor to explain the refund within 30 days. If the payor fails to respond to the notification or to justify the refund, RMP issues an assessment to recover the unauthorized recoupment. Collections from the program increased from \$447,000 in FY 1994 to \$752,000 in FY 1995 (table 1 and figure 3).
- **Indian recoupments.** Payors who take a recoupment of an overpayment on an Indian lease cannot recoup more than 50 percent of the monthly revenue payment on an allotted lease or 100 percent of the monthly revenue payment on a Tribal lease. Collections from improper Indian recoupments rose from \$186,000 in FY 1994 to \$522,000 in FY 1995 (table 1 and figure 3).
- **Improper adjustments.** The RMP compares every credit line submitted by a payor with the most recent payment line. Payors who submit a credit line that does not match the original payment line must repay the credit amount. Collections from improper adjustments increased from \$190,000 in FY 1994 to \$580,000 in FY 1995 (table 1 and figure 3).

Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues in 1995

Revenues from Federal and Indian leases fell 9.3 percent, or \$392.7 million, from 1994 to 1995. Royalties declined 7.9 percent, or \$273 million. An increase in coal royalties, oil royalties, and royalties from commodities other than oil, gas, and coal was offset by a sharp decline in gas royalties during the year (figures 1 and 2, and tables 2 and 3). Royalties are projected to generate over \$3 billion annually during the balance of the decade (figure 4).

The decline in oil prices that began in 1993 was reversed in 1995 (figure 5). Royalty collections from oil on Federal and Indian lands rose 15.9 percent, or \$161.7 million, from 1994 to 1995 (table 3 and figure 6). The international market materially influences domestic oil prices. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that additional oil demand in Europe and the developing nations in Asia caused prices in the United States to rise by about \$1.50 per barrel in the first 6 months of 1995. Prices receded in the last two quarters of the year; however, the net effect was an overall increase for the year.

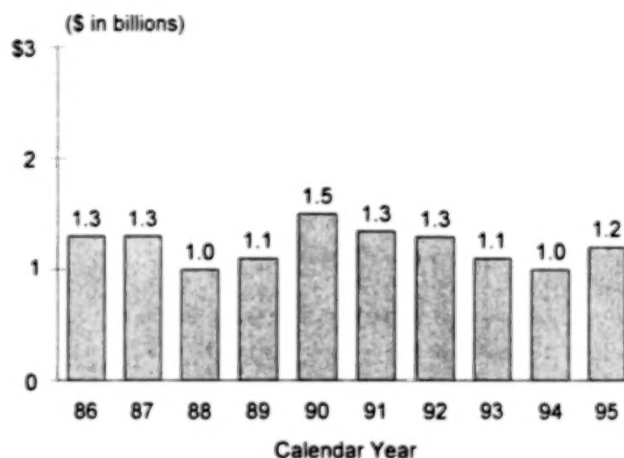


Figure 6. Oil royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1986-95

Gas royalties fell 24.4 percent, or \$472.1 million, from over \$1.9 billion in 1994 to less than \$1.5 billion in 1995 (table 3 and figure 7). Domestic gas prices are governed by U.S. and Canadian energy markets because gas, unlike oil, is not easily transported between countries outside North America.

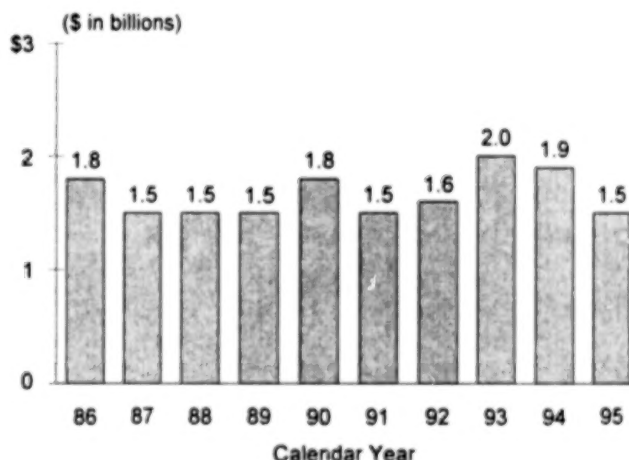


Figure 7. Gas royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1986-95

The DOE advises that gas wellhead prices fell throughout the first three quarters of the year. The effect of FERC Order 636 has been to open access to pipeline transportation, resulting in more marketing opportunities for producers and enhanced competition. Coordination has improved between natural gas pipeline and distribution companies. Storage facilities are being used more efficiently in meeting peak demands with less reliance on production. Improved inventory management, higher storage levels, and the second mildest winter in the last 20 years all contributed to lower wellhead prices in 1995. Prices rebounded in November with unusually cold weather; however, the increase could not offset the effects of low prices in the first three quarters of the year.

Coal royalties from Federal and Indian lands increased from \$360.2 million in 1994 to \$369.3 million in 1995 (table 3 and figure 8). The DOE reports that U.S. coal production nearly matched the record 1,034 million short tons set in 1994. Over 75 percent of domestic coal is used to generate electricity. Coal consumption in the United States has shifted in recent years from high-sulfur Eastern coal to low-sulfur Western coal to comply with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Over two-thirds of Federal and Indian coal sales volume is produced in Wyoming (tables 23 and 29).

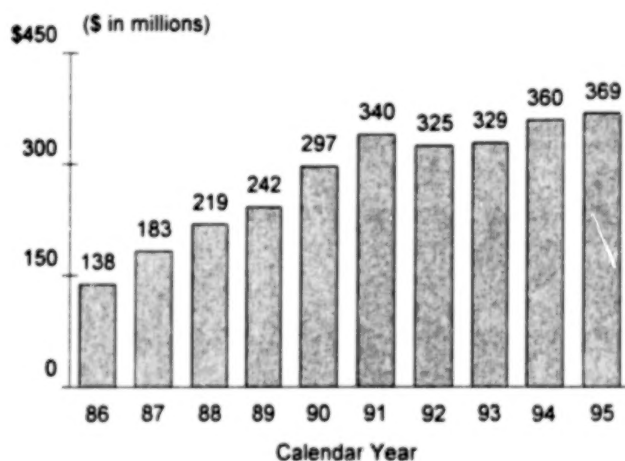


Figure 8. Coal royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1986-95

Royalty collections from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal rose 19.3 percent, or \$28.3 million, from \$146.5 million in 1994 to \$174.8 million in 1995 (table 3 and figure 9). Most of the growth occurred with Federal offshore gas plant products and Federal onshore carbon dioxide and sodium royalties.

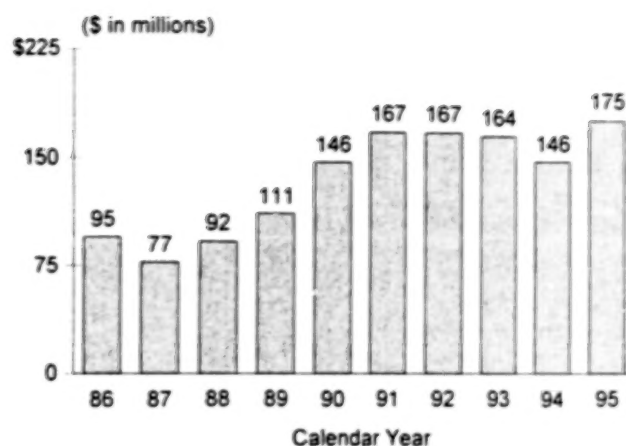


Figure 9. Other royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1986-95

Rent collections rose \$48.7 million, from nearly \$73 million in 1994 to \$121.7 million in 1995. The increase was, again, primarily attributed to offshore properties (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3).

Bonus collections from competitive lease sales rose \$72.2 million, from \$428.8 million in 1994 to \$501 million in 1995. All of the increase occurred as a result of two offshore oil and gas lease sales during the year (tables 2 and 3). The increase in offshore collections was due to advances in three-dimensional seismology used in oil and gas exploration, innovations in horizontal drilling, improved underwater production techniques, recent subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf.

Prior editions of this report included data addressed as "Minimum Royalties." The revenues in the data included minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources were also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. This information is now addressed as "Other Revenues." Collections from other revenues fell \$240.6 million during the year, from \$264.5 million in 1994 to \$23.9 million in 1995 (tables 2 and 3). The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlement payments. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995, resulting in the requests for recoupments or refunds.

Table 2. Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1986-95

	Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total
1986					
Offshore Federal	\$2,559,660,623	\$ 52,958,237	\$ 187,094,747	\$ 5,176,608	\$2,804,890,215
Onshore Federal	664,470,423	73,453,353	30,209,062	7,921,348	776,054,186
Indian	<u>105,028,658</u>	<u>326,133</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>2,692,700</u>	<u>108,047,491</u>
Total	\$3,329,159,704	\$126,737,723	\$ 217,303,809	\$ 15,790,656	\$3,688,991,892
1987					
Offshore Federal	\$2,351,164,026	\$ 74,642,712	\$ 497,247,006	\$ 21,399,332	\$2,944,453,076
Onshore Federal	682,411,009	61,449,391	34,752,714	14,377,320	792,990,434
Indian	<u>104,787,583</u>	<u>334,286</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>872,120</u>	<u>105,993,989</u>
Total	\$3,138,362,618	\$136,426,389	\$ 531,999,720	\$ 36,648,772	\$3,843,437,499
1988					
Offshore Federal	\$2,078,601,613	\$ 62,867,785	\$1,259,548,738	\$ 16,822,821	\$3,417,840,957
Onshore Federal	649,534,932	64,810,845	59,394,838	11,279,396	785,020,011
Indian	<u>112,282,668</u>	<u>311,940</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>943,663</u>	<u>113,538,271</u>
Total	\$2,840,419,213	\$127,990,570	\$1,318,943,576	\$ 29,045,880	\$4,316,399,239
1989					
Offshore Federal	\$2,151,389,563	\$ 79,247,653	\$ 645,617,410	\$ 38,890,914	\$2,915,145,540
Onshore Federal	703,271,378	64,582,840	93,490,354	14,596,315	875,940,887
Indian	<u>122,429,802</u>	<u>240,459</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,214,064</u>	<u>123,884,325</u>
Total	\$2,977,090,743	\$144,070,952	\$ 739,107,764	\$ 54,701,293	\$3,914,970,752
1990					
Offshore Federal	\$2,684,799,523	\$ 79,339,130	\$ 584,301,918	\$ 19,298,248	\$3,367,738,819
Onshore Federal	906,932,447	62,054,404	63,619,572	3,920,033	1,036,526,456
Indian	<u>151,992,888</u>	<u>213,007</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>225,476</u>	<u>152,431,371</u>
Total	\$3,743,724,858	\$141,606,541	\$ 647,921,490	\$ 23,443,757	\$4,556,696,646
1991					
Offshore Federal	\$2,355,516,849	\$ 78,115,402	\$ 338,856,549	\$ 20,677,698	\$2,793,166,498
Onshore Federal	881,093,217	58,196,111	42,288,326	4,609,484	986,187,138
Indian	<u>145,185,355</u>	<u>199,280</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,620,636</u>	<u>147,005,271</u>
Total	\$3,381,795,421	\$136,510,793	\$ 381,144,875	\$ 26,907,818	\$3,926,358,907

Table 2. Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1986-95 (cont.)

	Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total
1992					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,377,178,820	\$ 59,698,811	\$ 84,784,975	\$ 39,743,046	\$ 2,561,405,652
Onshore Federal	865,437,216	36,977,532	58,185,736	9,552,915	970,153,399
Indian	<u>156,397,215</u>	<u>161,205</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,205,208</u>	<u>157,763,628</u>
Total	\$ 3,399,013,251	\$ 96,837,548	\$ 142,970,711	\$ 50,501,169	\$ 3,589,322,679
1993					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,552,932,830	\$ 39,786,688	\$ 126,467,246	\$ 137,727,059	\$ 2,856,913,823
Onshore Federal	922,173,970	34,667,064	77,106,385	13,227,103	1,047,174,522
Indian	<u>166,371,356</u>	<u>297,825</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,562,844</u>	<u>168,232,025</u>
Total	\$ 3,641,478,156	\$ 74,751,577	\$ 203,573,631	\$ 152,517,006	\$ 4,072,320,370
1994					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,403,114,323	\$ 39,866,586	\$ 331,367,072	\$ 140,936,824	\$ 2,915,284,805
Onshore Federal	892,722,601	32,890,789	97,454,815	121,800,924	1,144,869,129
Indian	<u>160,252,886</u>	<u>167,163</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,783,461</u>	<u>162,203,510</u>
Total	\$ 3,456,089,810	\$ 72,924,538	\$ 428,821,887	\$ 264,521,209	\$ 4,222,357,444
1995					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,206,739,815	\$ 87,323,860	\$ 414,007,620	\$ 15,682,654	\$ 2,723,753,949
Onshore Federal	829,922,509	33,818,519	87,027,906	10,331,443	961,100,377
Indian	<u>146,401,447</u>	<u>525,784</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(2,108,946)</u>	<u>144,818,285</u>
Total	\$ 3,183,063,771	\$ 121,668,163	\$ 501,035,526	\$ 23,905,151	\$ 3,829,672,611
1986-95					
Offshore Federal	\$23,721,097,985	\$ 653,846,864	\$4,469,293,281	\$456,355,204	\$29,300,593,334
Onshore Federal	7,997,969,702	522,900,848	643,529,708	211,616,281	9,376,016,539
Indian	<u>1,371,129,858</u>	<u>2,777,082</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>10,011,226</u>	<u>1,383,918,166</u>
Total	\$33,090,197,545	\$1,179,524,794	\$5,112,822,989	\$677,982,711	\$40,060,528,039

NOTE: The column titled "Other Revenues" was formerly titled "Minimum Royalties." The revenues in this column include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995.

Indian "Rents" in prior editions of this report included many of the revenue sources now listed under "Other Revenues." Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" are now listed separately. Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" for the period 1986-87 represent fiscal year data from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) records. Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" during the period 1988-95 represent calendar year data from Minerals Management Service (MMS) records for producing leases.

Federal onshore bonus revenues for the period 1986-87 represent fiscal year data from "Public Land Statistics", Bureau of Land Management. Federal onshore bonus revenues during the period 1988-95 represent calendar year data from MMS records. Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1986-95

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1986				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$108,420,624	\$ 29,476,973	\$ 137,897,597
Gas Royalties	1,518,338,984	224,601,025	27,263,985	1,770,203,994
Oil Royalties	1,015,037,703	266,669,563	42,420,370	1,326,147,636
Other Royalties	26,283,936	62,759,211	5,667,330	94,910,477
Rents	52,958,237	73,453,353	326,133	126,737,723
Bonuses	187,094,747	30,209,062	---	217,303,809
Other Revenues	<u>5,176,608</u>	<u>7,921,348</u>	<u>2,692,700</u>	<u>15,790,656</u>
Total	\$2,804,890,215	\$776,054,186	\$108,047,491	\$3,688,991,892
1987				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$152,470,369	\$ 30,481,374	\$ 182,951,743
Gas Royalties	1,337,761,434	183,941,568	22,240,298	1,543,943,300
Oil Royalties	999,273,491	289,069,747	45,813,797	1,334,157,035
Other Royalties	14,129,101	56,929,325	6,252,114	77,310,540
Rents	74,642,712	61,449,391	334,286	136,426,389
Bonuses	497,247,006	34,752,714	---	531,999,720
Other Revenues	<u>21,399,332</u>	<u>14,377,320</u>	<u>872,120</u>	<u>36,648,772</u>
Total	\$2,944,453,076	\$792,990,434	\$105,993,989	\$3,843,437,499
1988				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$172,795,745	\$ 46,691,767	\$ 219,487,512
Gas Royalties	1,310,301,872	182,044,265	22,492,041	1,514,838,178
Oil Royalties	747,454,359	230,896,902	36,046,679	1,014,397,940
Other Royalties	20,845,382	63,798,020	7,052,181	91,695,583
Rents	62,867,785	64,810,845	311,940	127,990,570
Bonuses	1,259,548,738	59,394,838	---	1,318,943,576
Other Revenues	<u>16,822,821</u>	<u>11,279,396</u>	<u>943,663</u>	<u>29,045,880</u>
Total	\$3,417,840,957	\$785,020,011	\$113,538,271	\$4,316,399,239

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1986-95 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1989				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 194,541,835	\$ 47,677,927	\$ 242,219,762
Gas Royalties	1,300,193,995	176,414,932	24,632,980	1,501,241,907
Oil Royalties	818,591,495	263,056,653	40,835,885	1,122,484,033
Other Royalties	32,604,073	69,257,958	9,283,010	111,145,041
Rents	79,247,653	64,582,840	240,459	144,070,952
Bonuses	645,617,410	93,490,354	---	739,107,764
Other Revenues	<u>38,890,914</u>	<u>14,596,315</u>	<u>1,214,064</u>	<u>54,701,293</u>
Total	\$2,915,145,540	\$ 875,940,887	\$123,884,325	\$3,914,970,752
1990				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 236,067,011	\$ 60,791,496	\$ 296,858,507
Gas Royalties	1,539,364,756	225,489,863	29,750,975	1,794,605,594
Oil Royalties	1,090,953,312	362,642,855	52,207,285	1,505,803,452
Other Royalties	54,481,455	82,732,718	9,243,132	146,457,305
Rents	79,339,130	62,054,404	213,007	141,606,541
Bonuses	584,301,918	63,619,572	---	647,921,490
Other Revenues	<u>19,298,248</u>	<u>3,920,033</u>	<u>225,476</u>	<u>23,443,757</u>
Total	\$3,367,738,819	\$1,036,526,456	\$152,431,371	\$4,556,696,646
1991				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 276,691,204	\$ 62,883,284	\$ 339,574,488
Gas Royalties	1,286,891,566	214,317,519	29,223,094	1,530,432,179
Oil Royalties	996,566,085	303,594,785	44,431,636	1,344,592,506
Other Royalties	72,059,198	86,489,709	8,647,341	167,196,248
Rents	78,115,402	58,196,111	199,280	136,510,793
Bonuses	338,856,549	42,288,326	---	381,144,875
Other Revenues	<u>20,677,698</u>	<u>4,609,484</u>	<u>1,620,636</u>	<u>26,907,818</u>
Total	\$2,793,166,498	\$ 986,187,138	\$147,005,271	\$3,926,358,907

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1986-95 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1992				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 259,543,930	\$ 65,918,888	\$ 325,462,818
Gas Royalties	1,333,786,723	243,635,393	34,630,655	1,612,052,771
Oil Royalties	968,052,702	280,355,318	46,386,064	1,294,794,084
Other Royalties	75,339,395	81,902,575	9,461,608	166,703,578
Rents	59,698,811	36,977,532	161,205	96,837,548
Bonuses	84,784,975	58,185,736	---	142,970,711
Other Revenues	<u>39,743,046</u>	<u>9,552,915</u>	<u>1,205,208</u>	<u>50,501,169</u>
Total	\$ 2,561,405,652	\$ 970,153,399	\$ 157,763,628	\$ 3,689,322,679
1993				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 264,242,130	\$ 64,749,821	\$ 328,991,951
Gas Royalties	1,591,838,003	359,951,349	48,030,441	1,999,819,793
Oil Royalties	885,005,673	223,189,419	40,358,446	1,148,553,538
Other Royalties	76,089,154	74,791,072	13,232,648	164,112,874
Rents	39,786,688	34,667,064	297,825	74,751,577
Bonuses	126,467,246	77,106,385	---	203,573,631
Other Revenues	<u>137,727,059</u>	<u>13,227,103</u>	<u>1,562,844</u>	<u>152,517,006</u>
Total	\$ 2,856,913,823	\$ 1,047,174,522	\$ 168,232,025	\$ 4,072,320,370
1994				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 291,270,611	\$ 68,904,413	\$ 360,175,024
Gas Royalties	1,544,996,745	342,371,752	47,497,637	1,934,866,134
Oil Royalties	799,238,495	182,580,905	32,734,330	1,014,553,730
Other Royalties	58,879,083	76,499,333	11,116,506	146,494,922
Rents	39,866,586	32,890,789	167,163	72,924,538
Bonuses	331,367,072	97,454,815	---	428,821,887
Other Revenues	<u>140,936,824</u>	<u>121,800,924</u>	<u>1,783,461</u>	<u>264,521,209</u>
Total	\$ 2,915,284,805	\$ 1,144,869,129	\$ 162,203,510	\$ 4,222,357,444

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1986-95 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1995				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 303,604,904	\$ 65,690,348	\$ 369,295,252
Gas Royalties	1,177,842,219	250,267,428	34,655,144	1,462,764,791
Oil Royalties	947,632,252	193,319,176	35,298,920	1,176,250,348
Other Royalties	81,265,344	82,731,001	10,757,035	174,753,380
Rents	87,323,860	33,818,519	525,784	121,668,163
Bonuses	414,007,620	87,027,906	---	501,035,526
Other Revenues	<u>15,682,654</u>	<u>10,331,443</u>	<u>(2,108,946)</u>	<u>23,905,151</u>
Total	\$ 2,723,753,949	\$ 961,100,377	\$ 144,818,285	\$ 3,829,672,611
1986-95				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$2,259,648,363	\$ 543,266,291	\$ 2,802,914,654
Gas Royalties	13,941,316,297	2,403,035,094	320,417,250	16,664,768,641
Oil Royalties	9,267,805,567	2,597,395,323	416,533,412	12,281,734,302
Other Royalties	511,976,121	737,890,922	90,912,905	1,340,779,948
Rents	653,846,864	522,900,848	2,777,082	1,179,524,794
Bonuses	4,469,293,281	643,529,708	---	5,112,822,989
Other Revenues	<u>456,355,204</u>	<u>211,616,281</u>	<u>10,011,226</u>	<u>677,982,711</u>
Total	\$29,300,593,334	\$9,376,016,539	\$1,383,918,166	\$40,060,528,039

NOTE: The row titled "Other Revenues" was formerly titled "Minimum Royalties." The revenues in this row include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995.

Indian "Rents" in prior editions of this report included many of the revenue sources now listed under "Other Revenues." Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" are now listed separately. Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" for the period 1986-87 represent fiscal year data from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) records. Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" during the period 1988-95 represent calendar year data from Minerals Management Service (MMS) records for producing leases.

Federal onshore bonus revenues for the period 1986-87 represent fiscal year data from "Public Land Statistics", Bureau of Land Management. Federal onshore bonus revenues during the period 1988-95 represent calendar year data from MMS records. Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 4. Summary of royalty revenues other than rents and bonuses collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-95

	1920-91			1992			1993		
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Coal									
Federal Lands	2,481	\$ 28,388	\$ 1,598	239	\$ 2,529	\$ 260	258	\$ 2,587	\$ 264
Indian Lands	488	5,828	388	28	548	66	28	542	65
Total	2,969	\$ 34,216	\$ 1,986	267	\$ 3,077	\$ 326	286	\$ 3,129	\$ 329
Gas									
Federal Lands	133,080	\$ 168,990	\$ 26,483	5,975	\$ 10,178	\$ 1,577	6,243	\$ 12,894	\$ 1,952
Indian Lands	4,270	3,889	514	150	249	35	189	342	48
Total	137,350	\$ 172,879	\$ 26,997	6,125	\$ 10,427	\$ 1,612	6,432	\$ 13,236	\$ 2,000
Oil									
Federal Lands	17,189	\$ 179,477	\$ 27,003	487	\$ 8,564	\$ 1,248	489	\$ 7,821	\$ 1,108
Indian Lands	1,313	8,931	1,276	15	280	46	15	244	40
Total	18,502	\$ 188,408	\$ 28,279	502	\$ 8,844	\$ 1,294	504	\$ 8,065	\$ 1,148
Other									
Federal Lands	N/A	\$ 23,867	\$ 1,514	N/A	\$ 2,103	\$ 157	N/A	\$ 1,895	\$ 151
Indian Lands	N/A	2,155	237	N/A	76	9	N/A	171	13
Total	N/A	\$ 26,022	\$ 1,751	N/A	\$ 2,179	\$ 166	N/A	\$ 2,066	\$ 164
All Minerals									
Federal Lands	N/A	\$ 400,722	\$ 56,598	N/A	\$ 23,374	\$ 3,242	N/A	\$ 25,197	\$ 3,475
Indian Lands	N/A	20,803	2,415	N/A	1,153	156	N/A	1,299	166
Total	N/A	\$ 421,525	\$ 59,013	N/A	\$ 24,527	\$ 3,398	N/A	\$ 26,496	\$ 3,641

Table 4. Summary of royalty revenues other than rents and bonuses collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

1994			1995			1920-95			
Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	
									Coal
293	\$ 2,852	\$ 291	349	\$ 2,921	\$ 303	3,620	\$ 39,277	\$ 2,716	Federal Lands
29	558	69	28	532	66	601	8,008	654	Indian Lands
322	\$ 3,410	\$ 360	377	\$ 3,453	\$ 369	4,221	\$ 47,285	\$ 3,370	Total
									Gas
6,446	\$12,696	\$1,887	6,431	\$ 9,686	\$1,428	158,175	\$214,444	\$33,327	Federal Lands
209	339	47	218	254	35	5,036	5,073	679	Indian Lands
6,655	\$13,035	\$1,934	6,649	\$ 9,940	\$1,463	163,211	\$219,517	\$34,006	Total
									Oil
489	\$ 6,833	\$ 982	530	\$ 8,086	\$1,141	19,184	\$210,781	\$31,482	Federal Lands
14	203	33	13	215	35	1,370	9,873	1,430	Indian Lands
503	\$ 7,036	\$1,015	543	\$ 8,301	\$1,176	20,554	\$220,654	\$32,912	Total
									Other
N/A	\$ 1,830	\$ 135	N/A	\$ 2,100	\$ 164	N/A	\$ 31,795	\$ 2,121	Federal Lands
N/A	84	11	N/A	81	11	N/A	2,567	281	Indian Lands
N/A	\$ 1,914	\$ 146	N/A	\$ 2,181	\$ 175	N/A	\$ 34,362	\$ 2,402	Total
									All Minerals
N/A	\$24,211	\$3,295	N/A	\$22,793	\$3,036	N/A	\$496,297	\$69,646	Federal Lands
N/A	1,184	160	N/A	1,082	147	N/A	25,521	3,044	Indian Lands
N/A	\$25,395	\$3,455	N/A	\$23,875	\$3,183	N/A	\$521,818	\$72,690	Total

NOTE: Data are rounded. Sales value and royalties are reported in millions of dollars, oil is reported in millions of barrels, natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf, and coal is reported in millions of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey and Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.

Table 5. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Carbon Dioxide	215,213,684	\$ 134,878,890	\$ 8,812,504
Gas	6,648,547,855	9,940,769,350	1,462,764,791
Gas Lost	277,205	404,958	56,217
Gas Plant Products	2,939,577,149	808,481,162	87,877,265
Geothermal	11,909,089	169,895,486	18,751,552
Hot Water	3,468,301	30,331,632	3,033,164
Oil	543,556,814	8,300,762,455	1,176,250,348
Oil Lost	160	2,463	301
Sulfur	1,009,228	<u>25,591,489</u>	<u>433,550</u>
Total		\$19,411,117,885	\$2,757,979,692
Solid Minerals			
Coal	376,879,813	\$ 3,453,241,344	\$ 369,295,252
Copper	77,229	54,653,510	5,574,571
Fluorspar	1,594	314,783	15,739
Lead	218,726	97,091,084	2,723,500
Limestone	149,438	666,567	23,804
Phosphate	5,562,085	99,612,759	5,015,537
Potash	876,078	77,430,929	1,766,449
Sand-Gravel	8,410,961	33,815,711	4,241,855
Sodium	5,619,249	426,317,140	21,107,731
Sulfur	2,043,500	143,110,045	12,660,208
Zinc	57,905	<u>26,114,116</u>	<u>922,844</u>
Total		\$ 4,412,367,988	\$ 423,347,490

Table 6. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Gas	4,692,270,825	\$ 7,506,770,659	\$1,177,842,219
Gas Lost	54,296	96,549	12,158
Gas Plant Products	1,864,214,757	557,885,362	68,534,720
Oil	408,875,006	6,297,737,262	947,632,252
Sulfur	23,663	595,095	58,258
Total		\$14,363,084,927	\$2,194,079,607
Solid Minerals			
Sulfur	2,043,500	\$ 143,110,045	\$ 12,660,208

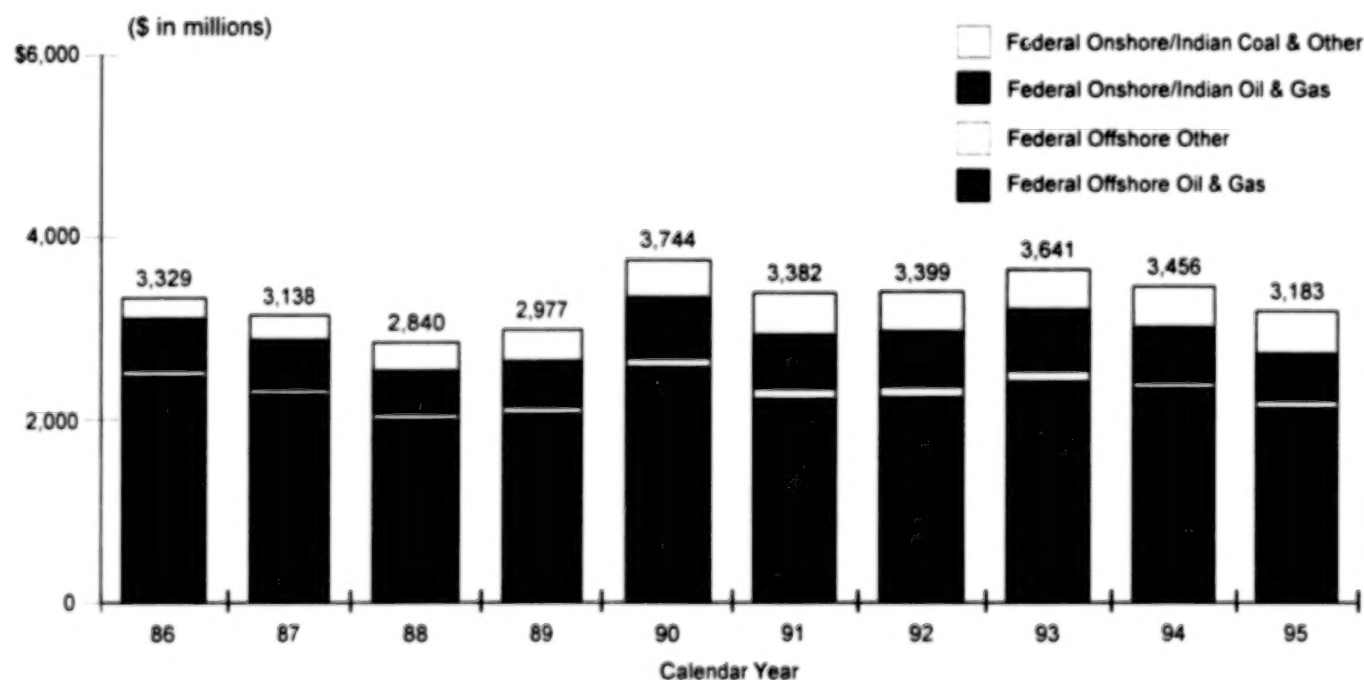
**Figure 10. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1986-95**

Table 7. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Carbon Dioxide	215,213,684	\$ 134,878,890	\$ 8,812,504
Gas	1,738,466,424	2,179,560,510	250,267,428
Gas Lost	121,006	173,809	21,726
Gas Plant Products	1,015,593,603	237,486,937	18,074,140
Geothermal	11,909,089	169,895,486	18,751,552
Hot Water	3,468,301	30,331,632	3,033,164
Oil	121,577,141	1,787,903,138	193,319,176
Oil Lost	159	2,449	299
Sulfur	985,536	<u>24,996,189</u>	<u>375,268</u>
Total		\$4,565,229,040	\$492,655,257
Solid Minerals			
Coal	348,514,675	\$2,921,051,385	\$303,604,904
Copper	17,113	12,779,036	480,153
Fluorspar	1,594	314,783	15,739
Lead	218,726	97,091,084	2,723,500
Limestone	58,298	275,576	13,779
Phosphate	5,551,015	99,008,328	4,970,146
Potash	876,078	77,430,929	1,766,449
Sand-Gravel	2,457,155	11,616,572	501,327
Sodium	5,619,249	426,317,140	21,107,731
Zinc	57,905	<u>26,114,116</u>	<u>922,844</u>
Total		\$3,671,998,949	\$336,106,572

Table 8. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Fluid Minerals</i>			
Gas	217,810,606	\$254,438,181	\$34,655,144
Gas Lost	101,903	134,600	22,333
Gas Plant Products	59,768,789	13,108,863	1,268,405
Oil	13,104,667	215,122,055	35,298,920
Oil Lost	1	14	2
Sulfur	29	<u>205</u>	<u>24</u>
Total		\$482,803,918	\$71,244,828
<i>Solid Minerals</i>			
Coal	28,365,138	\$532,189,959	\$65,690,348
Copper	60,116	41,874,474	5,094,418
Limestone	91,140	390,991	10,025
Phosphate	11,070	604,431	45,391
Sand-Gravel	5,953,806	<u>22,199,139</u>	<u>3,740,528</u>
Total		\$597,258,994	\$74,580,710

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95

	1920-85	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Fluid Minerals						
Carbon Dioxide						
Sales Volume	215,338,475	214,765,631	214,300,882	192,344,887	212,922,740	244,911,932
Sales Value	\$ 153,892,153	\$ 106,642,761	\$ 101,441,167	\$ 120,080,713	\$ 163,780,626	\$ 216,777,894
Royalties	\$ 18,481,236	\$ 12,782,485	\$ 11,867,100	\$ 9,990,923	\$ 10,642,228	\$ 13,970,449
Gas						
Sales Volume	104,250,211,520	4,868,457,833	5,420,807,591	5,314,847,233	5,211,457,103	6,421,329,680
Sales Value	\$111,511,871,259	\$11,109,833,239	\$9,792,949,595	\$9,566,702,680	\$9,451,719,098	\$11,539,292,536
Royalties	\$ 17,342,710,690	\$ 1,770,203,994	\$ 1,543,943,300	\$1,514,838,178	\$1,501,241,907	\$ 1,794,605,594
Gas Lost						
Sales Volume	145,299,196	1,042,854	694,750	837,156	(7,167,586)	207,218
Sales Value	\$ 98,214,149	\$ 1,781,107	\$ 1,069,593	\$ 2,493,717	\$ (5,352,821)	\$ 154,487
Royalties	\$ 14,263,758	\$ 224,402	\$ 139,378	\$ 312,152	\$ (866,532)	\$ 34,855
Gas Plant Products						
Sales Volume	34,937,307,517	748,767,577	746,792,193	1,309,355,908	1,660,604,151	1,939,689,096
Sales Value	\$ 4,075,034,129	\$ 267,596,991	\$ 181,794,667	\$ 314,169,527	\$ 388,240,864	\$ 597,190,582
Royalties	\$ 324,188,925	\$ 38,649,138	\$ 24,998,693	\$ 33,955,668	\$ 43,371,852	\$ 67,838,982
Geothermal						
Sales Volume	31,282,517	24,156,727	10,241,553	11,786,273	12,865,596	31,423,876
Sales Value	\$ 239,293,739	\$ 141,316,855	\$ 114,133,038	\$ 100,136,451	\$ 110,901,439	\$ 145,138,000
Royalties	\$ 30,388,904	\$ 17,279,937	\$ 14,134,967	\$ 12,265,355	\$ 13,078,493	\$ 14,582,541
Hot Water						
Sales Volume	502,772	160,136	134,387	1,228,492	1,642,626	2,392,455
Sales Value	\$ 3,803,954	\$ 1,020,069	\$ 1,854,757	\$ 9,986,139	\$ 15,342,181	\$ 24,832,545
Royalties	\$ 444,108	\$ 102,007	\$ 185,476	\$ 980,688	\$ 1,532,938	\$ 2,459,797
Oil						
Sales Volume	15,521,140,269	566,491,399	535,109,032	476,533,156	453,345,362	485,679,172
Sales Value	\$136,499,528,483	\$ 8,951,765,603	\$ 9,056,246,525	\$6,949,033,549	\$7,661,624,711	\$10,238,740,533
Royalties	\$ 20,632,751,170	\$ 1,326,147,636	\$ 1,334,157,035	\$1,014,397,940	\$1,122,484,033	\$ 1,505,803,452
Oil Lost						
Sales Volume	208,826	1,086	516	442	29	974
Sales Value	\$ 2,219,064	\$ 16,813	\$ 7,850	\$ 5,344	\$ 689	\$ 15,254
Royalties	\$ 270,613	\$ 2,139	\$ 970	\$ 541	\$ 86	\$ 1,920
Salt						
Sales Volume	4,765,679	---	---	---	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 1,494,712	---	---	---	---	---
Royalties	\$ 235,150	---	---	---	---	---
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	20,099,123	1,348,897	52,085	(5,196)	249,325	306,461
Sales Value	\$ 432,089,280	\$ 12,464,740	\$ (14,093,048)	\$ 310,252	\$ 13,711,732	\$ 13,047,362
Royalties	\$ 47,499,963	\$ 871,135	\$ (796,497)	\$ (137,671)	\$ 492,216	\$ 498,936

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95	
						Fluid Minerals
						Carbon Dioxide
227,533,767	231,746,815	234,612,068	106,665,113	215,213,684	2,310,355,994	Sales Volume
\$ 208,375,516	\$ 188,277,299	\$ 170,857,517	\$ 66,986,373	\$ 134,878,890	\$ 1,631,990,909	Sales Value
\$ 12,520,718	\$ 11,922,614	\$ 9,525,827	\$ 3,150,769	\$ 8,812,504	\$ 123,666,853	Royalties
						Gas
5,861,932,567	6,124,282,792	6,431,867,509	6,654,601,389	6,648,547,855	163,208,343,072	Sales Volume
\$9,905,865,558	\$10,426,985,709	\$13,235,246,698	\$13,035,124,698	\$9,940,769,350	\$219,516,360,420	Sales Value
\$1,530,432,179	\$ 1,612,052,771	\$ 1,999,819,793	\$ 1,934,866,134	\$1,462,764,791	\$ 34,007,479,331	Royalties
						Gas Lost
176,461	829,410	145,326	397,206	277,205	142,739,196	Sales Volume
\$ 414,703	\$ 1,584,258	\$ 411,428	\$ 637,755	\$ 404,958	\$ 101,813,334	Sales Value
\$ 86,228	\$ 207,583	\$ 51,705	\$ 91,142	\$ 56,217	\$ 14,600,888	Royalties
						Gas Plant Products
2,870,515,669	2,803,776,763	2,543,053,546	2,409,347,271	2,939,577,149	54,908,786,840	Sales Volume
\$ 836,192,543	\$ 845,654,370	\$ 736,776,965	\$ 625,430,960	\$ 808,481,162	\$ 9,676,562,760	Sales Value
\$ 92,338,200	\$ 91,828,525	\$ 88,903,072	\$ 66,324,818	\$ 87,877,265	\$ 960,275,138	Royalties
						Geothermal
28,645,164	25,830,940	24,473,650	16,830,861	11,909,089	229,446,246	Sales Volume
\$ 117,905,893	\$ 148,592,327	\$ 147,205,285	\$ 183,448,040	\$ 169,895,486	\$ 1,617,966,553	Sales Value
\$ 13,848,431	\$ 16,800,670	\$ 16,509,460	\$ 20,292,463	\$ 18,751,552	\$ 187,932,773	Royalties
						Hot Water
3,245,086	54,124	1,356,580	5,092,225	3,468,301	19,277,184	Sales Volume
\$ 35,154,053	\$ 165,000	\$ 5,131,206	\$ 36,837,076	\$ 30,331,632	\$ 164,458,612	Sales Value
\$ 3,546,164	\$ 5,646	\$ 513,189	\$ 3,783,731	\$ 3,033,164	\$ 16,586,908	Royalties
						Oil
462,998,420	502,543,457	503,991,361	502,282,608	543,556,814	20,553,671,050	Sales Volume
\$9,051,067,248	\$ 8,843,487,088	\$ 8,064,662,231	\$ 7,035,750,044	\$8,300,762,455	\$220,652,668,470	Sales Value
\$1,344,592,506	\$ 1,294,794,084	\$ 1,148,553,538	\$ 1,014,553,730	\$1,176,250,348	\$ 32,914,485,472	Royalties
						Oil Lost
908	362	905	434	160	214,642	Sales Volume
\$ 19,102	\$ 7,534	\$ 25,091	\$ 6,688	\$ 2,463	\$ 2,325,892	Sales Value
\$ 2,398	\$ 941	\$ 4,164	\$ 830	\$ 301	\$ 284,903	Royalties
						Salt
---	---	---	---	---	4,765,679	Sales Volume
---	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,494,712	Sales Value
---	---	---	---	---	\$ 235,150	Royalties
						Sulfur
428,348	172,404	548,621	386,389	1,009,228	24,595,685	Sales Volume
\$ 14,504,873	\$ 5,984,265	\$ 11,332,671	\$ 4,519,792	\$ 25,591,489	\$ 519,463,408	Sales Value
\$ 702,674	\$ 227,221	\$ 417,323	\$ 53,656	\$ 433,550	\$ 50,262,506	Royalties

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-85	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Solid Minerals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,556,230,469	189,667,304	195,154,487	225,439,864	236,270,230	280,555,712
Sales Value	\$15,595,509,335	\$2,893,166,820	\$3,112,240,736	\$2,920,469,084	\$3,199,612,577	\$3,329,228,862
Royalties	\$ 568,097,102	\$ 137,897,597	\$ 182,951,743	\$ 219,487,512	\$ 242,219,762	\$ 296,858,507
Copper						
Sales Volume	575,991	64,890	60,000	87,268	123,164	93,651
Sales Value	\$ 207,822,990	\$ 17,622,021	\$ 18,796,452	\$ 45,303,771	\$ 72,156,596	\$ 52,504,374
Royalties	\$ 15,081,736	\$ 1,072,705	\$ 1,491,003	\$ 2,953,522	\$ 4,819,837	\$ 4,046,888
Fluorspar						
Sales Volume	334,215	4,414	---	809	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 22,456,153	\$ 751,281	---	\$ 134,745	---	---
Royalties	\$ 914,160	\$ 36,813	---	\$ 6,064	---	---
Lead						
Sales Volume	12,012,208	289,231	252,975	298,405	306,909	280,823
Sales Value	\$ 1,936,028,757	\$ 61,554,253	\$ 114,564,421	\$ 148,595,319	\$ 155,744,356	\$ 146,498,457
Royalties	\$ 96,201,435	\$ 1,732,825	\$ 3,353,230	\$ 4,355,667	\$ 4,537,409	\$ 4,687,289
Limestone						
Sales Volume	3,635,217	---	84,230	158,256	110,313	207,356
Sales Value	\$ 5,768,510	---	\$ 449,030	\$ 619,976	\$ 408,105	\$ 841,373
Royalties	\$ 298,483	---	\$ 14,867	\$ 21,409	\$ 13,239	\$ 29,417
Phosphate						
Sales Volume	131,523,684	4,840,419	5,066,910	7,079,484	6,019,045	5,835,241
Sales Value	\$ 772,484,420	\$ 58,528,739	\$ 62,890,676	\$ 67,683,409	\$ 82,181,599	\$ 85,007,005
Royalties	\$ 48,071,067	\$ 4,355,222	\$ 4,511,921	\$ 5,589,819	\$ 5,481,537	\$ 5,228,048
Potash						
Sales Volume	136,272,434	1,266,776	1,568,078	1,742,184	2,070,876	2,093,271
Sales Value	\$ 4,007,657,250	\$ 67,341,113	\$ 87,317,441	\$ 137,599,474	\$ 171,208,383	\$ 163,663,592
Royalties	\$ 157,730,191	\$ 1,810,638	\$ 1,912,786	\$ 2,998,652	\$ 3,676,552	\$ 3,528,856
Sand-Gravel						
Sales Volume	151,659,723	4,329,264	6,744,893	8,411,233	9,226,981	7,859,658
Sales Value	\$ 173,558,223	\$ 14,657,238	\$ 22,643,646	\$ 22,218,665	\$ 33,777,456	\$ 33,066,534
Royalties	\$ 15,353,062	\$ 1,564,865	\$ 2,398,634	\$ 2,802,972	\$ 3,455,490	\$ 3,774,180
Sodium						
Sales Volume	80,035,773	4,015,731	3,996,166	3,875,425	4,364,723	4,736,360
Sales Value	\$ 3,198,786,101	\$ 254,289,111	\$ 222,648,184	\$ 266,972,036	\$ 305,962,326	\$ 372,148,844
Royalties	\$ 145,440,265	\$ 12,712,953	\$ 11,130,882	\$ 13,434,654	\$ 15,220,634	\$ 18,450,761
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	---	---	---	887	162,012	734,449
Sales Value	---	---	---	\$ 104,753	\$ 17,497,256	\$ 91,967,724
Royalties	---	---	---	\$ 17,494	\$ 2,922,042	\$ 4,598,386
Uranium						
Sales Volume	35,536,548	144,708	64	---	144	---
Sales Value	\$ 828,480,432	\$ 3,757,142	\$ 3,647	---	\$ 8,224	---
Royalties	\$ 112,476,317	\$ 241,740	\$ 456	---	\$ 1,027	---
Zinc						
Sales Volume	1,456,313	67,861	47,741	61,409	55,010	60,422
Sales Value	\$ 306,920,683	\$ 15,184,324	\$ 17,358,508	\$ 29,169,699	\$ 44,042,264	\$ 36,503,735
Royalties	\$ 13,692,241	\$ 538,860	\$ 557,534	\$ 1,073,243	\$ 1,562,561	\$ 1,298,791

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95	
						Solid Minerals
						Coal
285,091,697	266,654,618	285,655,007	321,441,148	376,879,813	4,219,040,349	Sales Volume
\$3,164,154,889	\$3,077,048,672	\$3,129,392,646	\$3,410,169,599	\$3,453,241,344	\$47,284,234,564	Sales Value
\$ 339,574,488	\$ 325,462,818	\$ 328,991,951	\$ 360,175,024	\$ 369,295,252	\$ 3,371,011,756	Royalties
						Copper
78,504	90,119	206,569	143,935	77,229	1,601,320	Sales Volume
\$ 37,230,413	\$ 40,623,483	\$ 130,993,019	\$ 57,289,670	\$ 54,653,510	\$ 734,996,299	Sales Value
\$ 2,715,230	\$ 3,513,480	\$ 6,772,006	\$ 6,280,584	\$ 5,574,571	\$ 54,321,562	Royalties
						Fluorspar
---	3,496	3,847	1,939	1,594	350,314	Sales Volume
---	\$ 719,288	\$ 775,681	\$ 376,987	\$ 314,783	\$ 25,528,918	Sales Value
---	\$ 35,964	\$ 38,784	\$ 18,849	\$ 15,739	\$ 1,066,373	Royalties
						Lead
215,953	167,304	199,450	229,218	218,726	14,471,202	Sales Volume
\$ 87,231,904	\$ 66,590,237	\$ 57,246,709	\$ 81,522,051	\$ 97,091,084	\$ 2,952,667,548	Sales Value
\$ 2,106,367	\$ 1,508,671	\$ 961,706	\$ 1,987,424	\$ 2,723,500	\$ 124,155,523	Royalties
						Limestone
256,805	246,401	262,128	186,086	149,438	5,296,230	Sales Volume
\$ 1,114,285	\$ 1,026,012	\$ 1,093,503	\$ 799,369	\$ 666,567	\$ 12,786,730	Sales Value
\$ 42,659	\$ 35,241	\$ 32,328	\$ 23,280	\$ 23,804	\$ 534,727	Royalties
						Phosphate
6,208,786	6,471,017	6,864,488	6,254,698	5,562,085	191,725,857	Sales Volume
\$ 83,777,319	\$ 101,349,199	\$ 109,946,880	\$ 106,668,340	\$ 99,612,759	\$ 1,630,130,345	Sales Value
\$ 5,642,299	\$ 6,134,113	\$ 6,587,612	\$ 5,428,686	\$ 5,015,537	\$ 102,045,861	Royalties
						Potash
2,296,713	2,138,404	1,723,404	1,648,408	876,078	153,696,626	Sales Volume
\$ 184,997,349	\$ 173,323,254	\$ 137,891,972	\$ 133,076,516	\$ 77,430,929	\$ 5,341,507,273	Sales Value
\$ 3,918,421	\$ 3,779,921	\$ 3,011,669	\$ 2,861,493	\$ 1,766,449	\$ 186,995,628	Royalties
						Sand-Gravel
7,382,073	6,080,793	9,939,991	10,815,517	8,410,961	230,861,087	Sales Volume
\$ 27,815,019	\$ 23,908,340	\$ 27,895,035	\$ 29,774,009	\$ 33,815,711	\$ 443,129,876	Sales Value
\$ 3,133,178	\$ 3,032,148	\$ 3,973,802	\$ 4,006,933	\$ 4,241,855	\$ 47,737,119	Royalties
						Sodium
5,164,066	5,188,240	4,627,313	5,184,639	5,619,249	126,807,685	Sales Volume
\$ 399,059,980	\$ 428,065,377	\$ 361,171,340	\$ 381,268,530	\$ 426,317,140	\$ 6,616,688,969	Sales Value
\$ 19,705,923	\$ 21,111,230	\$ 17,843,353	\$ 18,901,510	\$ 21,107,731	\$ 315,059,896	Royalties
						Sulfur
854,126	1,046,948	1,723,782	2,604,039	2,043,500	9,169,743	Sales Volume
\$ 95,704,777	\$ 67,503,963	\$ 96,385,082	\$ 120,235,482	\$ 143,110,045	\$ 632,509,082	Sales Value
\$ 4,785,239	\$ 3,818,434	\$ 6,734,921	\$ 10,493,136	\$ 12,660,208	\$ 46,029,860	Royalties
						Uranium
---	---	16,058	---	---	35,697,522	Sales Volume
---	---	\$ 355,044	---	---	\$ 832,604,489	Sales Value
---	---	\$ 54,368	---	---	\$ 112,773,908	Royalties
						Zinc
44,409	50,214	49,050	53,571	57,905	2,003,905	Sales Volume
\$ 21,917,981	\$ 26,997,843	\$ 18,522,731	\$ 20,301,932	\$ 26,114,116	\$ 563,033,816	Sales Value
\$ 763,277	\$ 991,687	\$ 671,738	\$ 793,054	\$ 922,844	\$ 22,865,830	Royalties

Table 10. Summary of selected Calendar Year 1995 mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production

	U.S. Total	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Federal and Indian Total
Coal					
Sales Volume	1,033	---	349	28	377
% U.S. Total Production		---	33.8	2.7	36.5
Gas					
Sales Volume	19,723	4,692	1,738	218	6,648
% U.S. Total Production		23.8	8.8	1.1	33.7
Lead					
Sales Volume	425	---	219	---	219
% U.S. Total Production		---	51.5	---	51.5
Oil					
Sales Volume	2,394	409	122	13	544
% U.S. Total Production		17.1	5.1	0.5	22.7
Phosphate					
Sales Volume	47,950	---	5,551	11	5,562
% U.S. Total Production		---	11.6	---	11.6
Potash					
Sales Volume	3,362	---	876	---	876
% U.S. Total Production		---	26.1	---	26.1
Sodium					
Sales Volume	11,494	---	5,619	---	5,619
% U.S. Total Production		---	48.9	---	48.9

NOTE: 1995 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; and lead, phosphate, potash, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Mineral Commodity Summaries," Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-95

	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
Coal			
1950-85	19,090	1,363	7.1
1986	890	190	21.3
1987	919	195	21.2
1988	950	225	23.7
1989	981	236	24.1
1990	1,029	281	27.3
1991	996	285	28.6
1992	998	267	26.8
1993	945	286	30.3
1994	1,034	322	31.1
1995	<u>1,033</u>	<u>377</u>	36.5
Total	28,865	4,027	14.0
Gas			
1950-85	576,080	102,200	17.7
1986	16,859	4,868	28.9
1987	17,433	5,421	31.1
1988	17,918	5,315	29.7
1989	18,095	5,211	28.8
1990	18,594	6,421	34.5
1991	18,532	5,862	31.6
1992	18,712	6,125	32.7
1993	18,982	6,431	33.9
1994	19,635	6,655	33.9
1995	<u>19,723</u>	<u>6,648</u>	33.7
Total	760,563	161,157	21.2
Lead			
1950-85	14,020	8,354	59.6
1986	375	289	77.1
1987	343	253	73.8
1988	424	298	70.3
1989	453	307	67.8
1990	534	281	52.6
1991	514	216	42.0
1992	438	167	38.1
1993	391	199	50.9
1994	400	229	57.3
1995	<u>425</u>	<u>219</u>	51.5
Total	18,317	10,812	59.0

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-95 (cont.)

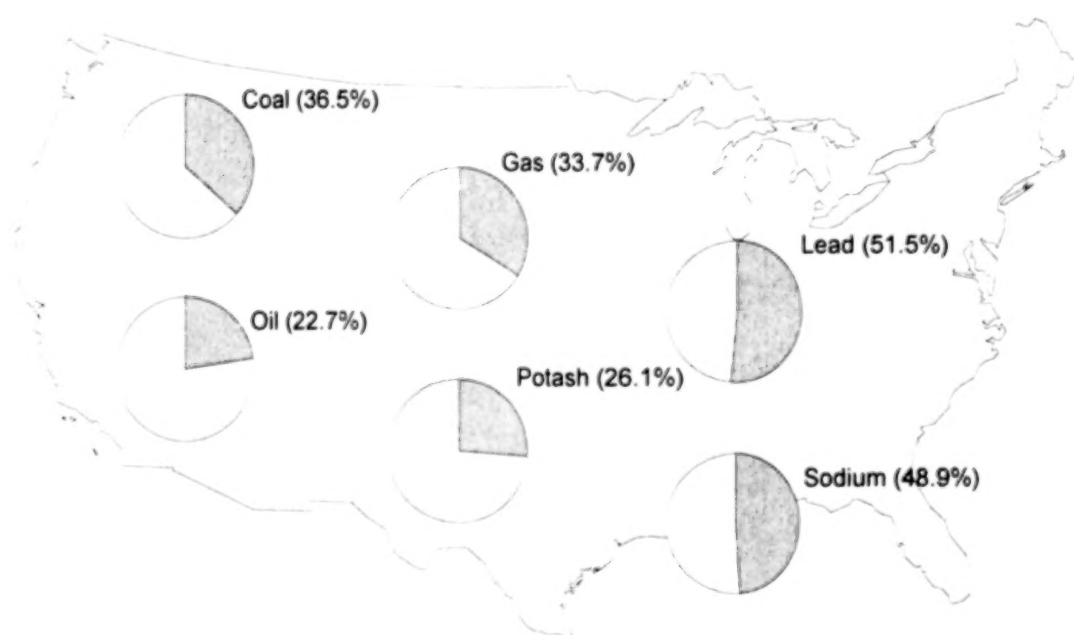
	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
<i>Oil</i>			
1950-85	104,563	14,069	13.5
1986	3,168	566	17.9
1987	3,047	535	17.6
1988	2,971	477	16.1
1989	2,779	453	16.3
1990	2,685	485	18.1
1991	2,707	463	17.1
1992	2,617	502	19.2
1993	2,499	505	20.2
1994	2,432	502	20.7
1995	<u>2,394</u>	<u>544</u>	22.7
Total	131,862	19,101	14.5
<i>Phosphate</i>			
1950-85	1,137,102	121,142	10.7
1986	44,445	4,840	10.9
1987	45,144	5,067	11.2
1988	50,033	7,079	14.1
1989	54,914	6,019	11.0
1990	51,084	5,836	11.4
1991	53,017	6,209	11.7
1992	51,770	6,471	12.5
1993	39,125	6,864	17.5
1994	45,305	6,255	13.8
1995	<u>47,950</u>	<u>5,562</u>	11.6
Total	1,619,889	181,344	11.2
<i>Potash</i>			
1950-85	136,930	112,830	82.4
1986	2,327	1,267	54.4
1987	2,443	1,568	64.2
1988	2,945	1,742	59.2
1989	3,088	2,071	67.1
1990	3,132	2,093	66.8
1991	3,799	2,297	60.5
1992	3,683	2,138	58.1
1993	3,384	1,723	50.9
1994	3,120	1,648	52.8
1995	<u>3,362</u>	<u>876</u>	26.1
Total	168,213	130,253	77.4

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-95 (cont.)

	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
Sodium			
1950-85	138,537	72,876	52.6
1986	8,834	4,016	45.5
1987	9,273	3,996	43.1
1988	10,030	3,875	38.6
1989	10,290	4,365	42.4
1990	10,478	4,736	45.2
1991	10,317	5,164	50.1
1992	10,710	5,188	48.4
1993	10,231	4,627	45.2
1994	10,602	5,185	48.9
1995	<u>11,494</u>	<u>5,619</u>	48.9
Total	240,796	119,647	49.7

NOTE: 1995 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; and lead, phosphate, potash, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Mineral Commodity Summaries," Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

**Figure 11. Federal and Indian sales volume as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Year 1995**

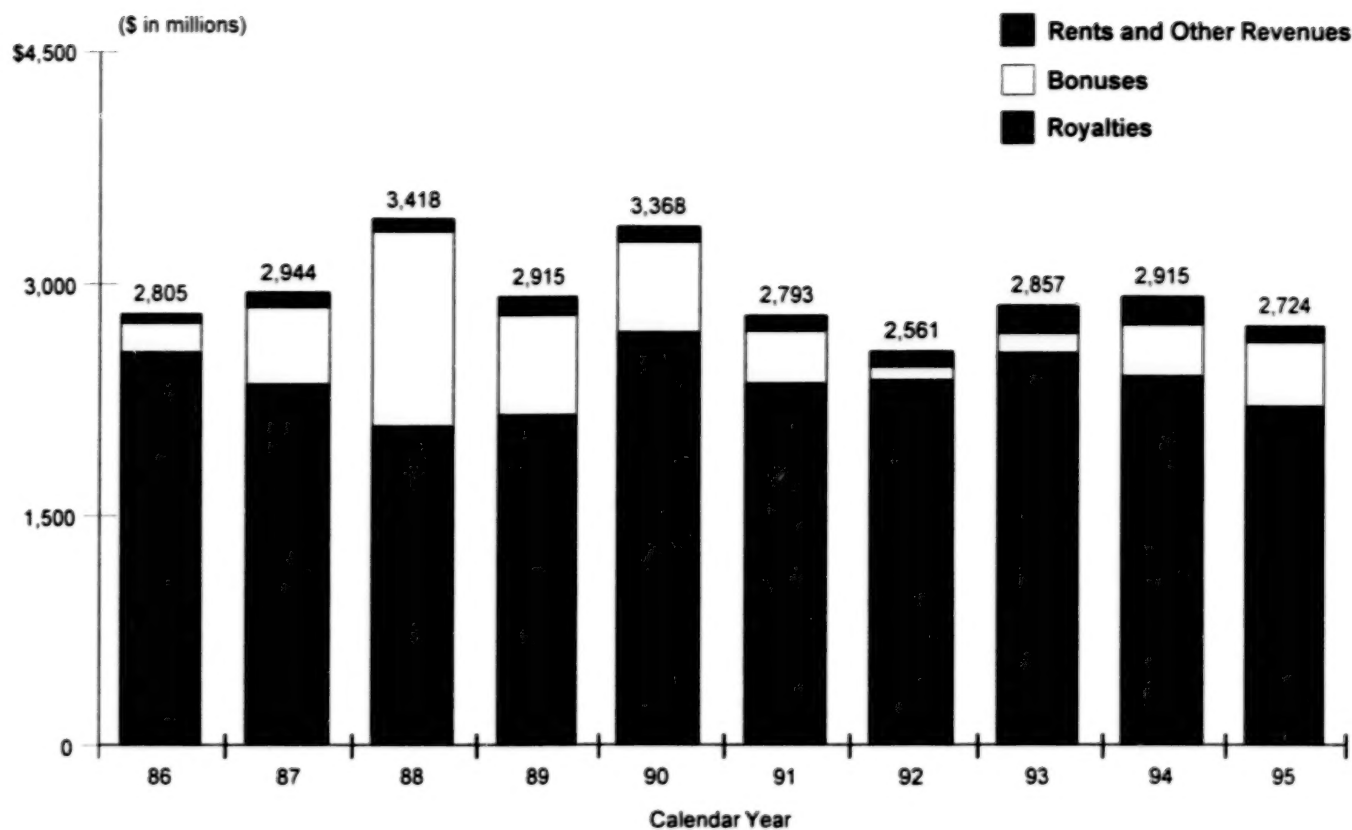


Figure 12. Revenues from OCS leases by source, 1986-95

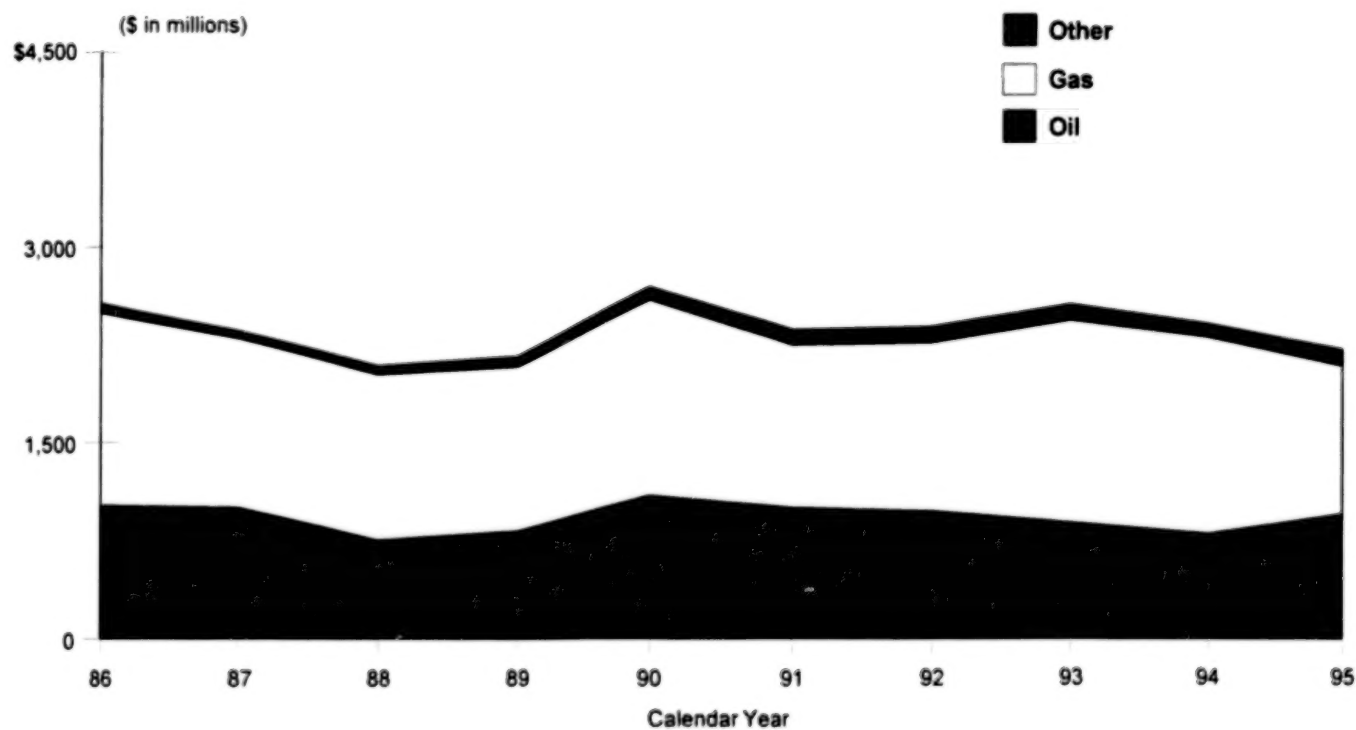


Figure 13. Royalties from OCS leases by commodity, 1986-95

Offshore Federal Mineral Revenues

Revenues from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues fell 6.6 percent, or \$191.5 million, in 1995 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 12). The decline was primarily attributed to reduced collections from natural gas royalties, a lower volume of settlement payments, and to a number of recoupments of estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995. The \$2.7 billion in OCS revenues represented 71.1 percent of the \$3.8 billion cumulative revenues collected on all Federal and Indian mineral leases in 1995 (tables 2 and 3).

Total OCS royalties declined 8.2 percent, or \$196.4 million, from 1994 to 1995. Oil royalties rose \$148.4 million, gas royalties fell \$367.2 million, and royalties from other minerals increased \$22.4 million during the year. Royalties from natural gas continue to provide the largest source of OCS mineral income (table 3 and figure 13).

Royalty rates for OCS resources generally range between 12.5 and 16.7 percent of sales value, with most leases employing the 16.7 percent royalty rate. One exception involves net profit share leases (NPSL), introduced in the early 1980's. Under NPSL terms, payors must report the sales volume and sales value from a lease, but do not owe a profit share payment until aggregate lease revenues exceed costs.

In 1995, payors reported approximately 1.4 percent of oil and 1.5 percent of gas sales volumes from NPSL's on which profit share payments were not due. Although the percentage profit share extends up to 50 percent for existing leases, no NPSL's reached a profitable status until 1988, and only a few profitable leases existed in 1995.

Oil sales volume from the OCS rose 10.7 percent, from 369.5 million barrels in 1994 to 408.9 million barrels in 1995. Much of the increase resulted from new projects in the Santa Ynez unit in the Pacific and the Auger project in the Gulf of Mexico. Oil royalties increased 18.6 percent, or \$148.4 million in 1995 (figure 14 and table 17). The additional royalties reflect higher oil demand in Europe and the developing nations of Asia.

Offshore natural gas sales volume increased 0.8 percent, or 35.3 million Mcf, from 1994 to 1995 (table 17). A decline

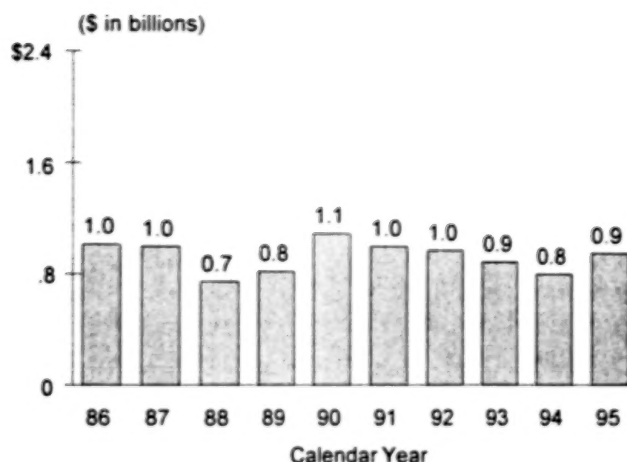


Figure 14. Oil royalties from OCS leases, 1986-95

in offshore California, Mississippi, and Texas sales volumes was offset, in part, by increased production on the Alabama and Louisiana OCS (table 16). Offshore gas royalties fell 23.8 percent, from \$1.5 billion in 1994 to \$1.2 billion in 1995 (figure 15 and table 17).

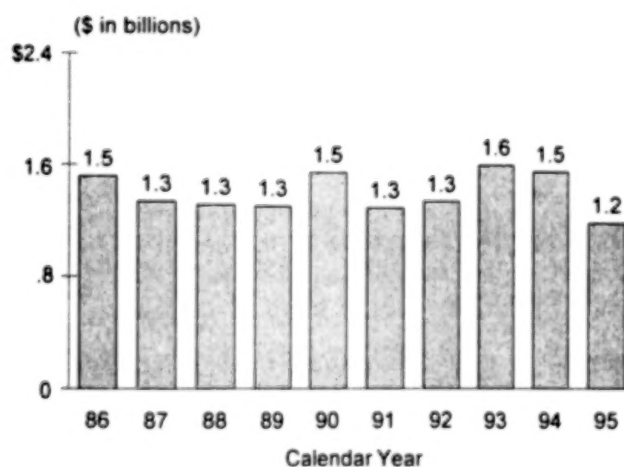


Figure 15. Gas royalties from OCS leases, 1986-95

The decline in royalties is due to significantly lower wellhead prices during the first three quarters of 1995. The U.S. Department of Energy advises that lower prices resulted from mild winter weather, excess spring inventories, and low gas injections in storage facilities. Increases in summer utility demand and a cold autumn

helped to reverse the situation in the fourth quarter; however, the increase was not enough to offset the effects of low prices in the first three quarters of the year.

Royalties from minerals other than oil and gas on the OCS rose 38 percent, from \$58.9 million in 1994 to \$81.3 million in 1995 (figure 16 and table 17). Most of the increase was associated with gas plant products.

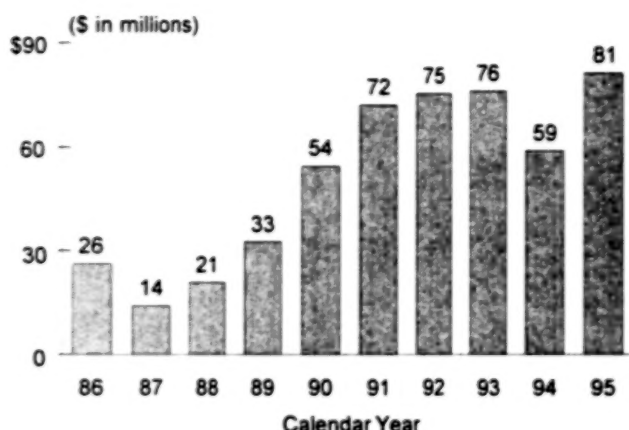


Figure 16. Other royalties from OCS leases, 1986-95

Offshore oil royalties accounted for 80.6 percent of all oil royalties collected, while offshore gas royalties produced 80.5 percent of all gas royalties collected and disbursed by the U.S. Department of the Interior from Federal and Indian lands in 1995 (table 3 and figure 17).

Rent collections rose from \$39.9 million in 1994 to \$87.3 million in 1995. Significant increases in rent receipts were observed in Louisiana and Texas (table 18).

The Minerals Management Service divides the OCS into four regions for lease administration: the Alaska, Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific OCS regions. The regions are then divided into multiple planning areas.

Bonus revenues from competitive OCS oil and gas lease sales rose \$82.6 million, from \$331.4 million in 1994 to \$414 million in 1995 (figure 18 and table 20). The increase is due to advances in three-dimensional seismology, innovations in horizontal drilling, improved underwater techniques, recent subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf. Two sales were conducted on the Gulf of Mexico OCS in 1995. No competitive lease sales have been conducted on the Atlantic OCS since 1983, on the Pacific OCS since 1984, or on the Alaska OCS since 1991 (figure 18 and table 19).

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, fell from \$140.9 million in 1994 to \$15.7 million in 1995 (table 21). The decline in revenues was primarily due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated gas royalty payments following the decline in gas prices during 1995.

Five Gulf of Mexico refiners participated in the offshore royalty-in-kind (RIK) program at the beginning of 1995. One Pacific refiner and four additional Gulf of Mexico refiners joined the offshore program during the course of the year. The 10 offshore refiners purchased 19.3 million barrels of RIK crude valued at \$322 million in 1995. This represents a significant jump from 483,292 barrels purchased in 1994 with a value of \$4.3 million (table 35). The increase is primarily due to the growth in participation in the offshore RIK program with the addition of 10 new offshore refiners in the past 2 years.

There were 5,100 offshore leases, licenses, and permits on 26 million acres under the supervision of the Department at the end of 1995 (tables 42 and 43). This included 1,631 producing or producible OCS oil and gas leases on 8 million acres (tables 36 and 37).

Table 12. Calendar Year 1995 summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas	4,692,270,825	\$ 7,506,770,659	\$1,177,842,219
Gas Lost	54,296	96,549	12,158
Gas Plant Products	1,864,214,757	557,885,362	68,534,720
Oil	408,875,006	6,297,737,262	947,632,252
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Salt	---	---	---
Sulfur	2,067,163	<u>143,705,140</u>	<u>12,718,466</u>
Total		\$14,506,194,972	\$2,206,739,815

Table 13. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-95

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas	115,828,513,601	\$172,860,932,917	\$28,208,479,459
Gas Lost	118,271,257	89,818,741	14,011,889
Gas Plant Products	28,507,167,544	5,635,186,187	659,088,824
Oil	10,654,624,393	143,525,028,194	23,131,103,869
Oil Lost	88,499	822,824	136,094
Salt	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur	24,553,083	<u>1,029,507,884</u>	<u>91,352,069</u>
Total		\$323,142,718,940	\$52,104,347,716

Table 14. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Alabama			
Gas	108,695,954	\$ 174,665,774	\$ 27,469,371
Gas Plant Products	779,632	191,463	14,009
Oil	18,088	130,067	19,039
Sulfur	16,117	562,146	56,550
Subtotal		\$ 175,549,450	\$ 27,558,969
Offshore California			
Gas	36,425,501	\$ 62,967,836	\$ 9,205,331
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	41,438,477	13,869,704	602,393
Oil	71,254,440	778,309,571	117,443,113
Sulfur	7,546	32,949	1,708
Subtotal		\$ 855,180,060	\$ 127,252,545
Offshore Louisiana			
Gas	3,636,067,997	\$ 5,843,343,792	\$ 905,009,984
Gas Lost	54,296	96,549	12,158
Gas Plant Products	1,681,883,331	506,575,985	63,293,856
Oil	320,255,087	5,225,775,202	783,899,585
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Salt	---	---	---
Sulfur	2,043,500	143,110,045	12,660,208
Subtotal		\$11,718,901,573	\$1,764,875,791
Offshore Mississippi			
Gas	2,561,323	\$ 4,072,503	\$ 680,108
Oil	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ 4,072,503	\$ 680,108
Offshore Texas			
Gas	908,520,050	\$ 1,421,720,754	\$ 235,477,425
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	140,113,317	37,248,210	4,624,462
Oil	17,347,391	293,522,422	46,270,515
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ 1,752,491,386	\$ 286,372,402
Total		\$14,506,194,972	\$2,206,739,815

Table 15. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-95

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Alabama			
Gas	354,832,637	\$ 671,775,475	\$ 107,291,213
Gas Plant Products	779,632	191,463	14,009
Oil	70,039	801,776	123,348
Sulfur	22,591	745,610	71,946
Subtotal		\$ 673,514,324	\$ 107,500,516
Offshore California			
Gas	587,154,888	\$ 1,400,695,908	\$ 234,845,548
Gas Lost	80,705	266,417	67,125
Gas Plant Products	123,075,454	38,852,505	1,688,668
Oil	750,460,914	8,700,538,363	1,561,689,085
Sulfur	17,448	61,646	3,648
Subtotal		\$ 10,140,414,839	\$ 1,798,294,074
Offshore Louisiana			
Gas	96,657,059,310	\$134,383,386,586	\$21,735,863,798
Gas Lost	115,569,496	85,596,363	13,285,991
Gas Plant Products	27,116,071,909	5,318,390,293	621,612,652
Oil	9,546,339,676	127,588,660,786	20,422,353,634
Oil Lost	83,969	758,487	125,398
Salt	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur	24,513,044	1,028,700,628	91,276,475
Subtotal		\$268,406,915,336	\$42,884,693,460
Offshore Mississippi			
Gas	8,993,812	\$ 17,592,899	\$ 2,722,707
Oil	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ 17,592,899	\$ 2,722,707
Offshore Texas			
Gas	18,220,472,954	\$ 36,387,482,049	\$ 6,127,756,193
Gas Lost	2,621,066	3,955,961	658,773
Gas Plant Products	1,267,240,549	277,751,926	35,773,495
Oil	357,753,764	7,235,027,269	1,146,937,802
Oil Lost	4,530	64,337	10,696
Subtotal		\$ 43,904,281,542	\$ 7,311,136,959
Total		\$323,142,718,940	\$52,104,347,716

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-95

<i>Offshore Alabama</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-91	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	67,280,071	121,995,233	18,743,011
1993	76,561,233	167,413,886	27,791,761
1994	102,295,379	207,700,582	33,287,070
1995	<u>108,695,954</u>	<u>174,665,774</u>	<u>27,469,371</u>
Total	354,832,637	\$671,775,475	\$107,291,213
Oil			
1953-91	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	3,209	58,687	9,742
1993	2,630	44,002	3,837
1994	46,112	569,020	90,730
1995	<u>18,088</u>	<u>130,067</u>	<u>19,039</u>
Total	70,039	\$ 801,776	\$ 123,348
Other			
1953-91	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	N/A	9,464	1,116
1993	N/A	9,407	533
1994	N/A	164,593	13,747
1995	N/A	<u>753,609</u>	<u>70,559</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 937,073	\$ 85,955

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-95 (cont.)

<i>Offshore California</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-85	200,115,503	\$ 375,677,020	\$ 71,739,105
1986	42,689,021	129,220,799	21,888,369
1987	40,986,158	111,589,318	18,085,563
1988	34,570,638	92,648,015	15,086,166
1989	28,574,912	77,322,251	12,920,381
1990	38,531,764	107,345,547	17,822,908
1991	40,626,577	116,722,285	19,536,916
1992	40,873,660	111,075,007	18,325,587
1993	42,082,090	116,076,588	16,859,977
1994	41,679,064	100,051,242	13,375,225
1995	36,425,501	62,967,836	9,205,331
Total	587,154,888	\$1,400,695,908	\$ 234,845,548
Oil			
1953-85	339,745,445	\$4,009,972,381	\$ 801,090,263
1986	29,227,846	358,544,517	63,973,110
1987	33,556,686	423,213,631	75,690,692
1988	32,615,118	322,221,171	53,723,584
1989	33,072,161	401,679,836	69,618,869
1990	33,312,719	540,919,648	94,552,896
1991	29,146,090	359,942,223	64,141,789
1992	41,222,801	475,004,760	71,952,589
1993	50,078,144	500,723,181	70,532,436
1994	57,229,464	530,007,444	78,969,744
1995	71,254,440	778,309,571	117,443,113
Total	750,460,914	\$8,700,538,363	\$1,561,689,085
Other			
1953-85	N/A	\$ 1,282,598	\$ 159,013
1986	N/A	---	---
1987	N/A	---	---
1988	N/A	108,824	9,447
1989	N/A	679,216	48,216
1990	N/A	1,211,010	103,490
1991	N/A	2,319,136	187,910
1992	N/A	1,351,882	76,360
1993	N/A	8,126,456	202,481
1994	N/A	10,198,793	368,423
1995	N/A	13,902,653	604,101
Total	N/A	\$ 39,180,568	\$ 1,759,441

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-95 (cont.)

<i>Offshore Louisiana</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-85	63,595,984,657	\$ 71,451,597,397	\$ 11,640,761,997
1986	2,927,832,264	6,605,111,673	1,081,739,674
1987	3,180,107,195	5,775,180,843	935,053,158
1988	3,096,881,628	5,705,494,358	919,994,644
1989	3,006,576,061	5,590,014,727	912,525,885
1990	3,706,324,044	6,914,198,999	1,116,561,923
1991	3,289,968,602	5,811,082,617	938,334,655
1992	3,338,101,447	5,903,755,520	952,478,988
1993	3,386,808,653	7,391,111,524	1,176,770,756
1994	3,492,406,762	7,392,495,136	1,156,632,134
1995	<u>3,636,067,997</u>	<u>5,843,343,792</u>	<u>905,009,984</u>
Total	96,657,059,310	\$134,383,386,586	\$21,735,863,798
Oil			
1953-85	6,667,079,701	\$ 76,508,442,807	\$ 12,549,766,443
1986	340,152,276	5,740,306,865	899,889,359
1987	307,950,881	5,489,216,879	855,192,774
1988	261,936,530	4,086,676,490	632,688,293
1989	246,207,653	4,389,950,817	677,807,033
1990	264,670,535	5,853,558,285	905,427,960
1991	262,647,733	5,458,022,367	853,869,905
1992	288,918,208	5,405,365,602	825,715,275
1993	293,443,881	5,039,146,117	761,923,302
1994	293,077,191	4,392,199,355	676,173,705
1995	<u>320,255,087</u>	<u>5,225,775,202</u>	<u>783,899,585</u>
Total	9,546,339,676	\$127,588,660,786	\$20,422,353,634
Other			
1953-85	N/A	\$ 2,398,874,676	\$ 247,095,009
1986	N/A	154,523,045	24,576,166
1987	N/A	88,715,367	12,962,808
1988	N/A	157,306,523	19,316,494
1989	N/A	243,639,283	30,762,803
1990	N/A	451,993,493	51,105,420
1991	N/A	600,250,114	67,188,354
1992	N/A	621,007,036	70,404,894
1993	N/A	579,095,327	70,950,595
1994	N/A	489,680,521	56,147,263
1995	<u>N/A</u>	<u>649,782,579</u>	<u>75,966,222</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 6,434,867,964	\$ 726,476,028

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-95 (cont.)

<i>Offshore Mississippi</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	6,432,489	13,520,396	2,042,599
1995	<u>2,561,323</u>	<u>4,072,503</u>	<u>680,108</u>
Total	8,993,812	\$17,592,899	\$2,722,707
Oil			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Other			
1953-93	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	N/A	---	---
1995	<u>N/A</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---

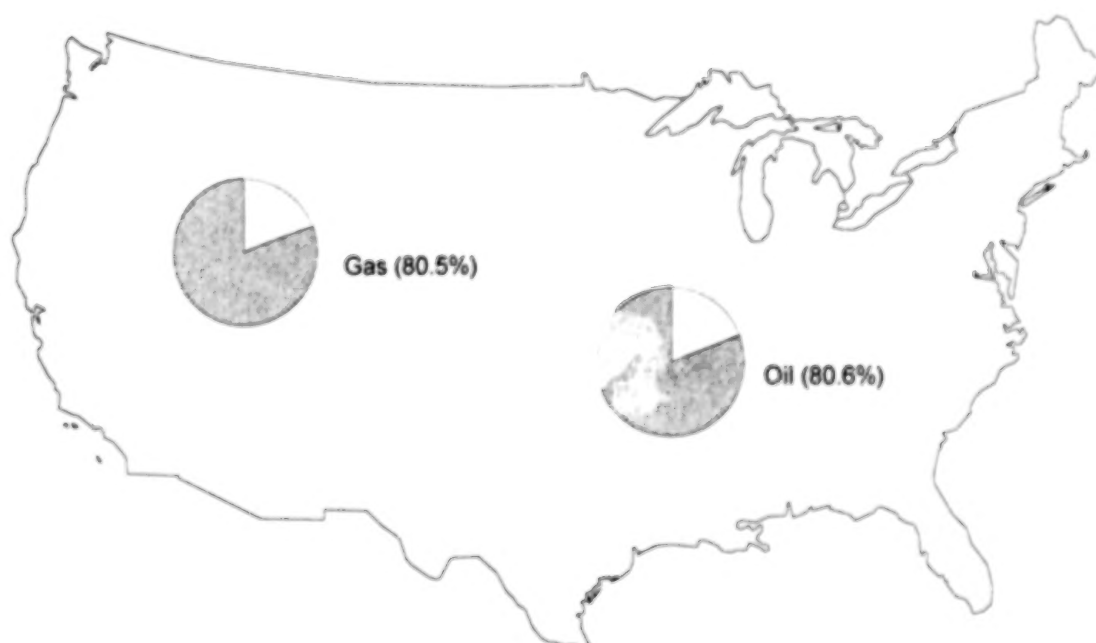
**Figure 17. OCS royalties as a percentage of total Federal and Indian royalties from oil and gas, Calendar Year 1995**

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-95 (cont.)

Offshore Texas	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-85	6,971,015,209	\$15,331,043,791	\$2,554,662,060
1986	978,370,552	2,383,174,819	414,710,941
1987	1,204,488,337	2,247,918,432	384,622,693
1988	1,178,422,561	2,147,898,236	375,221,062
1989	1,165,112,953	2,171,092,310	374,747,729
1990	1,348,075,361	2,436,768,679	404,979,925
1991	1,184,936,494	1,962,252,569	329,019,995
1992	1,239,389,547	2,028,031,701	344,239,137
1993	1,027,937,755	2,218,833,205	370,415,509
1994	1,014,204,135	2,038,747,553	339,659,717
1995	<u>908,520,050</u>	<u>1,421,720,754</u>	<u>235,477,425</u>
Total	18,220,472,954	\$36,387,482,049	\$6,127,756,193
Oil			
1953-85	131,738,564	\$ 3,169,201,299	\$ 512,441,596
1986	19,835,882	330,215,223	51,175,234
1987	24,634,142	432,622,928	68,390,025
1988	26,115,776	406,007,277	61,042,482
1989	25,887,841	463,927,147	71,165,593
1990	26,439,927	586,059,755	90,972,456
1991	23,899,428	500,408,109	78,554,391
1992	23,582,162	439,238,026	70,375,096
1993	19,151,111	334,497,433	52,546,098
1994	19,121,540	279,327,650	44,004,316
1995	<u>17,347,391</u>	<u>293,522,422</u>	<u>46,270,515</u>
Total	357,753,764	\$ 7,235,027,269	\$1,146,937,802
Other			
1953-85	N/A	\$ 48,593,493	\$ 5,534,245
1986	N/A	10,064,620	1,707,770
1987	N/A	7,177,760	1,166,293
1988	N/A	11,151,041	1,519,441
1989	N/A	14,377,118	1,793,054
1990	N/A	24,287,594	3,272,545
1991	N/A	35,275,907	4,682,934
1992	N/A	37,499,542	4,857,025
1993	N/A	37,167,899	4,935,545
1994	N/A	18,929,040	2,349,650
1995	<u>N/A</u>	<u>37,248,210</u>	<u>4,624,462</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 281,772,224	\$ 36,442,964

Table 17. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-95

Offshore Totals	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-85	70,767,115,369	\$ 87,158,318,208	\$14,267,163,162
1986	3,948,891,837	9,117,507,291	1,518,338,984
1987	4,425,581,690	8,134,688,593	1,337,761,434
1988	4,309,874,827	7,946,040,609	1,310,301,872
1989	4,200,263,926	7,838,429,288	1,300,193,995
1990	5,092,931,169	9,458,313,225	1,539,364,756
1991	4,515,531,673	7,890,057,471	1,286,891,566
1992	4,685,644,725	8,164,857,461	1,333,786,723
1993	4,533,389,731	9,893,435,203	1,591,838,003
1994	4,657,017,829	9,752,514,909	1,544,996,745
1995	4,692,270,825	7,506,770,659	1,177,842,219
Total	115,828,513,601	\$172,860,932,917	\$28,208,479,459
Oil			
1953-85	7,138,563,710	\$ 83,687,616,487	\$13,863,298,302
1986	389,216,004	6,429,066,605	1,015,037,703
1987	366,141,709	6,345,053,438	999,273,491
1988	320,667,424	4,814,904,938	747,454,359
1989	305,167,655	5,255,557,800	818,591,495
1990	324,423,181	6,980,537,688	1,090,953,312
1991	315,693,251	6,318,372,699	996,566,085
1992	353,726,380	6,319,667,075	968,052,702
1993	362,675,766	5,874,410,733	885,005,673
1994	369,474,307	5,202,103,469	799,238,495
1995	408,875,006	6,297,737,262	947,632,252
Total	10,654,624,393	\$143,525,028,194	\$23,131,103,869
Other			
1953-85	N/A	\$ 2,448,750,767	\$ 252,788,267
1986	N/A	164,587,665	26,283,936
1987	N/A	95,893,127	14,129,101
1988	N/A	168,566,388	20,845,382
1989	N/A	258,695,617	32,604,073
1990	N/A	477,492,097	54,481,455
1991	N/A	637,845,157	72,059,198
1992	N/A	659,867,924	75,339,395
1993	N/A	624,399,089	76,089,154
1994	N/A	518,972,947	58,879,083
1995	N/A	701,687,051	81,265,344
Total	N/A	\$ 6,756,757,829	\$ 764,764,388

Table 18. Summary of rents by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1953-95

	1953-85	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Alabama	\$ 2,109,158	\$ 450,034	\$ 548,601	\$ 130,884	\$ 160,020	\$ 155,469
Alaska	35,410,054	7,561,960	7,677,314	16,915,379	18,708,334	15,255,133
Atlantic States	32,203,092	1,993,729	1,757,182	1,308,672	1,161,216	1,179,648
California	29,439,003	1,862,983	1,848,659	1,130,759	1,104,568	901,733
Florida	10,110,817	138,240	---	1,972,047	(14,825)	88,527
Louisiana	235,052,866	34,110,029	52,115,828	35,752,757	48,498,402	55,568,777
Mississippi	885,532	103,257	138,240	17,280	51,840	69,120
Oregon	3,759,021	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	82,168,928	6,738,005	10,556,888	5,640,007	9,578,098	6,120,723
Washington	<u>1,399,080</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	\$432,537,551	\$52,958,237	\$74,642,712	\$62,867,785	\$79,247,653	\$79,339,130

Table 18. Summary of rents by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1953-95 (cont.)

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1953-95	
\$ 141,522	\$ 147,523	\$ 319,721	\$ 740,244	\$ 999,444	\$ 5,902,620	Alabama
15,243,423	7,374,262	4,392,274	949,685	1,028,693	130,516,511	Alaska
(676,985)	92,160	---	312,839	432,521	39,764,074	Atlantic States
640,071	402,180	54,144	50,980	(64,148)	37,370,932	California
110,191	105,807	114,606	107,177	68,172	12,800,759	Florida
59,126,732	49,087,621	29,268,366	30,003,884	62,526,069	691,111,331	Louisiana
51,840	107,686	51,840	46,080	379,459	1,902,174	Mississippi
---	---	---	---	---	3,759,021	Oregon
3,478,608	2,381,572	5,585,737	7,655,697	21,953,650	161,857,913	Texas
---	---	---	---	---	<u>1,399,080</u>	Washington
\$78,115,402	\$59,698,811	\$39,786,688	\$39,866,586	\$87,323,860	\$1,086,384,415	Total

Table 19. Calendar Year 1995 bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts by area

	Sale No.	Sale Date	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
Alaska	No leasing activity since 1991				
Atlantic	No leasing activity since 1983				
Gulf Of Mexico					
Central	152	5-10-95	572	2,896,426	\$303,772,054
Western	155	9-13-95	263	1,445,239	110,235,566
Pacific	No leasing activity since 1984				
Total			835	4,341,665	\$414,007,620

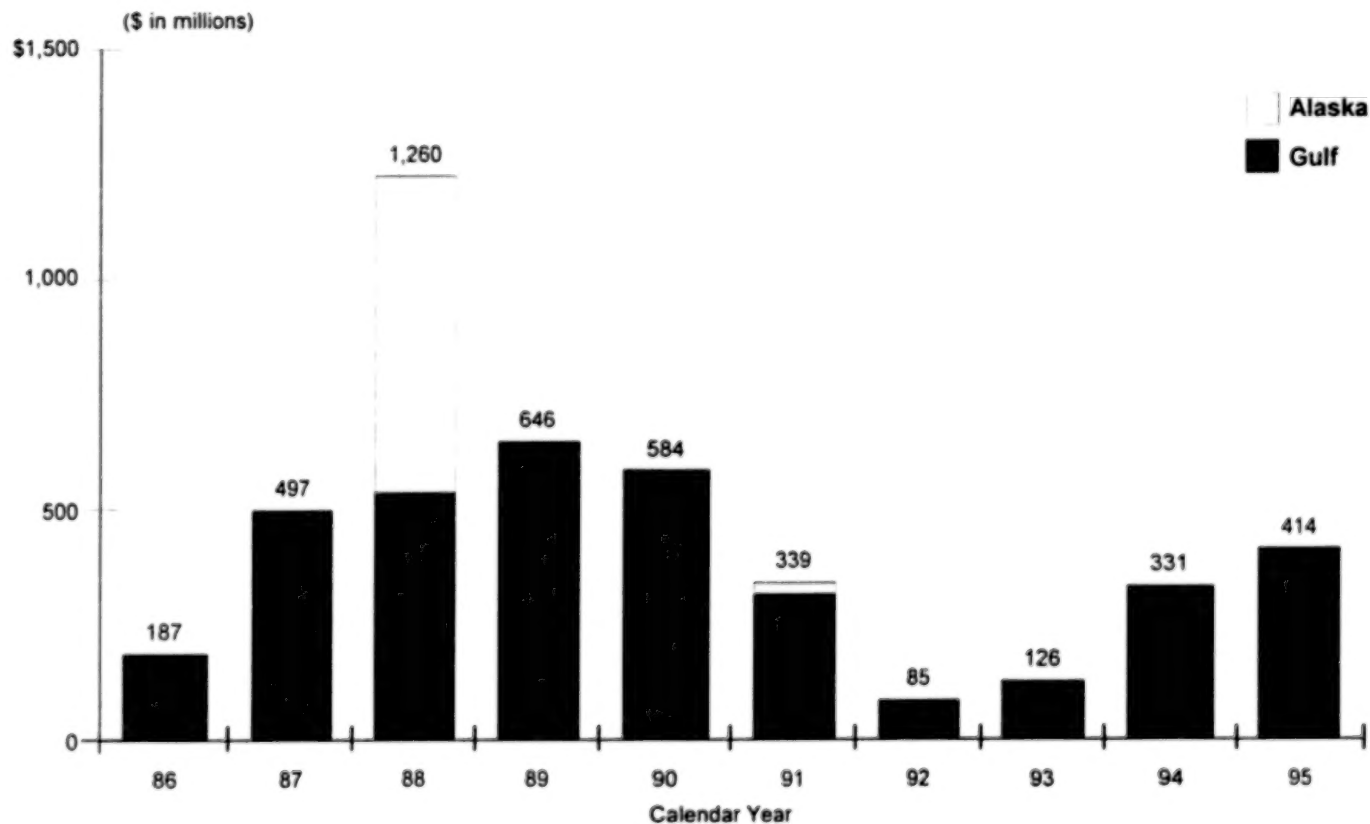
**Figure 18. Bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts by OCS region, 1986-95**

Table 20. Summary of bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts, Calendar Years 1954-95

	No. of Sales	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
1954*	3	114	486,870	\$ 140,969,005
1955.	1	121	402,567	108,528,726
1959	2	42	171,300	89,746,992
1960**	2	148	707,026	282,717,065
1962	3	420	1,929,177	489,481,061
1963	1	57	312,945	12,807,337
1964	2	124	613,524	95,874,327
1965*	1	50	72,000	33,740,309
1966	3	42	141,768	209,199,893
1967**	2	159	746,951	510,109,742
1968	3	197	934,164	1,346,487,097
1969*	3	40	114,282	111,660,685
1970	2	138	598,540	945,064,773
1971	1	11	37,222	96,304,523
1972	2	178	826,195	2,251,347,556
1973	2	187	1,032,570	3,082,462,611
1974	4	356	1,762,158	5,022,860,815
1975	4	321	1,679,877	1,088,133,152
1976	4	246	1,277,937	2,242,898,467
1977	2	211	1,100,734	1,568,564,745
1978	4	249	1,297,274	1,767,042,064
1979	6	351	1,767,443	5,078,861,692
1980	3	218	1,134,227	4,204,640,257
1981	7	430	2,265,537	6,652,980,897
1982	5	357	1,886,360	3,987,490,009
1983	8	1,251	6,587,823	5,749,016,369
1984	6	1,387	7,397,939	3,928,876,308
1985	3	681	3,573,554	1,557,650,714
1986	2	142	734,418	187,094,747
1987	2	640	3,447,809	497,247,006
1988***	7	1,621	8,838,943	1,259,548,738
1989	2	1,049	5,580,867	645,617,410
1990	2	825	4,263,446	584,301,918
1991	4	676	3,413,560	338,856,549
1992	2	204	1,020,919	84,784,975
1993	2	336	1,714,458	126,467,246
1994	2	560	2,775,014	331,367,072
1995	2	835	4,341,665	414,007,620
Total	116	14,974	76,989,063	\$57,124,810,472

* Sales include one sulfur lease.

** Sales include one salt lease.

*** Sales include one salt and sulfur lease.

Table 21. Summary of other revenues by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1957-95

	1957-85	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Alabama	\$ 34,038	\$ 51,318	\$ 101,859	\$ 209,011	\$ 191,949	\$ 252,089
Alaska	164,538	56,792	71,320	130,696	102,480	84,048
Atlantic States	73,728	---	---	---	---	---
California	1,776,833	445,015	434,917	646,162	526,300	551,205
Louisiana	38,100,545	3,199,547	19,239,027	8,727,373	26,261,190	16,028,740
Mississippi	---	---	15,594	32,874	15,594	49,731
Texas	<u>10,521,639</u>	<u>1,423,936</u>	<u>1,536,615</u>	<u>7,076,705</u>	<u>11,793,401</u>	<u>2,332,435</u>
Total	\$50,671,321	\$5,176,608	\$21,399,332	\$16,822,821	\$38,890,914	\$19,298,248

Table 21. Summary of other revenues by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1957-95 (cont.)

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1957-95	
\$ 248,742	\$ 1,691,097	\$ (13,741)	\$ 129,294	\$ (679,998)	\$ 2,215,658	Alabama
67,568	67,568	67,568	86,000	86,000	984,578	Alaska
---	---	---	---	---	73,728	Atlantic States
441,400	997,354	3,068,787	343,906	(1,176,725)	8,055,154	California
15,444,167	33,533,897	119,445,081	141,190,812	19,803,444	440,973,823	Louisiana
49,731	67,011	299,731	280,911	90,589	901,766	Mississippi
<u>4,426,090</u>	<u>3,386,119</u>	<u>14,859,633</u>	<u>(1,094,099)</u>	<u>(2,440,656)</u>	<u>53,821,818</u>	Texas
\$20,677,698	\$39,743,046	\$137,727,059	\$140,936,824	\$15,682,654	\$507,026,525	Total

NOTE: This table was formerly titled "Summary of minimum royalties by area from OCS leases." The revenues in this table include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995.

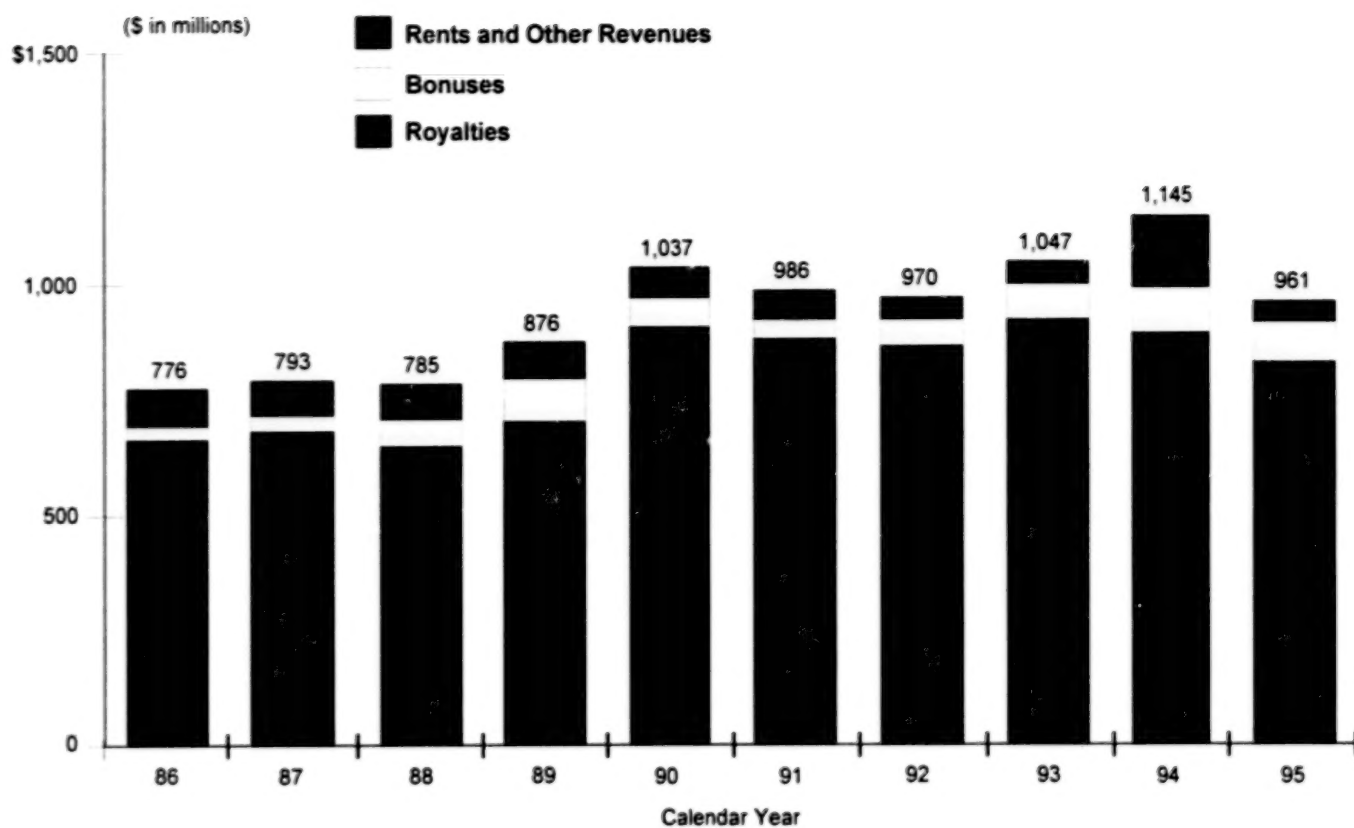


Figure 19. Revenues from Federal onshore leases by source, 1986-95

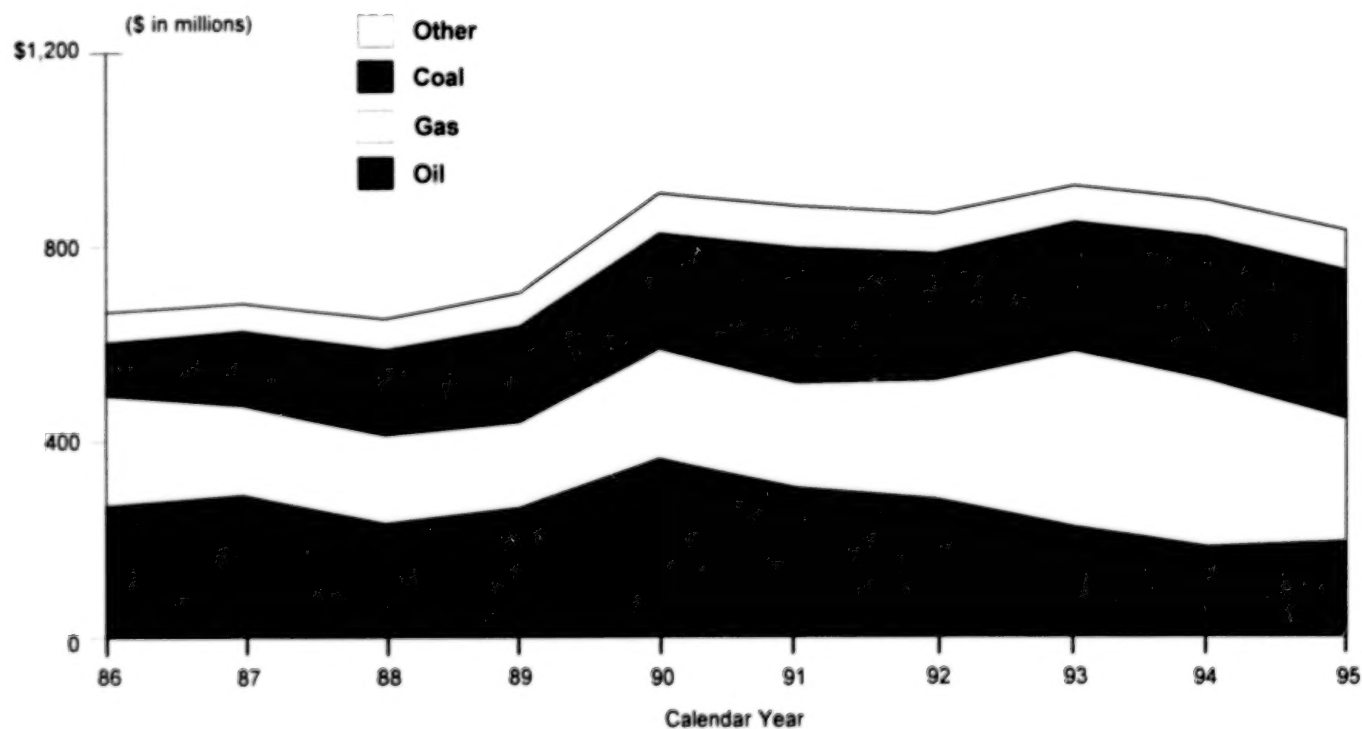


Figure 20. Royalties from Federal onshore leases by commodity, 1986-95

Onshore Federal Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues from Federal onshore lands fell 16.1 percent, or \$183.8 million, from 1994 to 1995 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 19). The decline was primarily due to reduced collections from gas royalties, a lower volume of settlement payments, and a number of recoupments of estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Gas prices were low in the first three quarters of the year. Estimated royalty payments by many payors subsequently exceeded royalty obligations, resulting in a number of recoupments or refunds.

Royalties comprised 86.4 percent of the revenues generated from onshore mineral leases in 1995. Cumulative Federal onshore royalties fell 7 percent, from \$892.7 million in 1994 to \$829.9 million in 1995. A significant rise in coal and oil royalties was offset by a decline in gas royalties during the period (tables 2 and 3, and figure 20).

Oil sales volume on Federal onshore lands increased 2 percent in 1995 while royalty revenues rose 5.9 percent, from \$182.6 million in 1994 to \$193.3 million in 1995 (table 22 and figure 21).

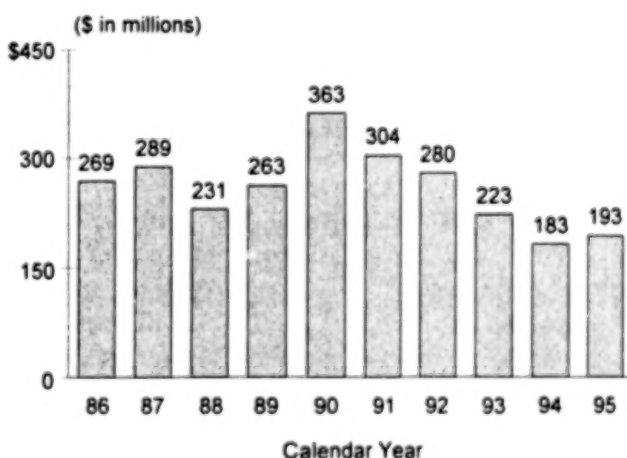


Figure 21. Oil royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1986-95

The increase in royalty revenues is tied to the price structure of the world oil market. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that oil demand in China and many of the developing nations in Asia rose 5 to 6 percent in 1995. Oil

demand in Europe grew by more than 100,000 barrels per day. Increased international demand for oil caused average crude oil prices in the United States to rise by about \$1.50 per barrel in the first 6 months of the year. Prices receded in the last two quarters, but the net effect was an overall increase for the year.

Onshore gas sales volume fell 2.8 percent, or just over 50 million Mcf in 1995. Gas royalties, however, declined 26.9 percent, from \$342.4 million in 1994 to \$250.3 million in 1995 (table 22 and figure 22).

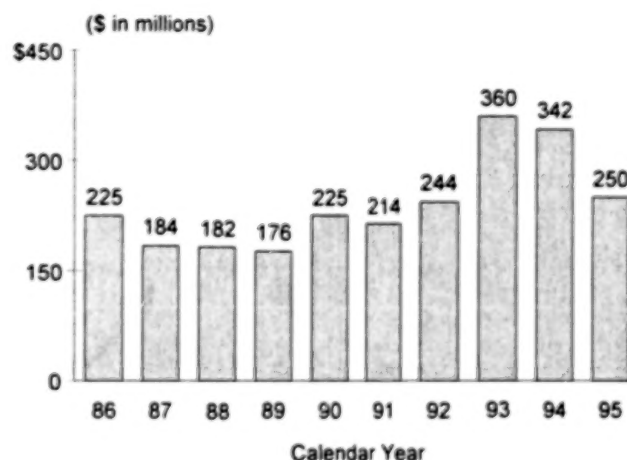


Figure 22. Gas royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1986-95

The DOE advises that natural gas wellhead prices fell throughout the first three quarters of the year as a result of rapid and large-scale improvements in market efficiency, enhanced exploration and drilling technology, and because of the excess supply generated by the second mildest winter in the last 20 years. Prices rebounded following unusually cold November weather and the resulting reduction in underground storage supplies; however, the increase could not offset the effects of low prices in the first three quarters of the year.

Coal sales volume on Federal lands rose 19.1 percent, from 292.5 million short tons in 1994 to 348.5 million short tons in 1995. Coal royalties grew by \$12.3 million, or 4.2 percent, during the same period (table 22 and figure 23).

The DOE reports that a hot, dry summer and a cold, wet fall contributed to record coal consumption by U.S. electric utilities in 1995. The electric utility sector accounted for over 75 percent of total U.S. coal consumption during the year. Coal sales volume on Federal onshore lands was particularly higher in Western States, including Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (table 22). Electric utility demand for low-sulfur Western coal has increased with the implementation of sulfur emission standards set by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

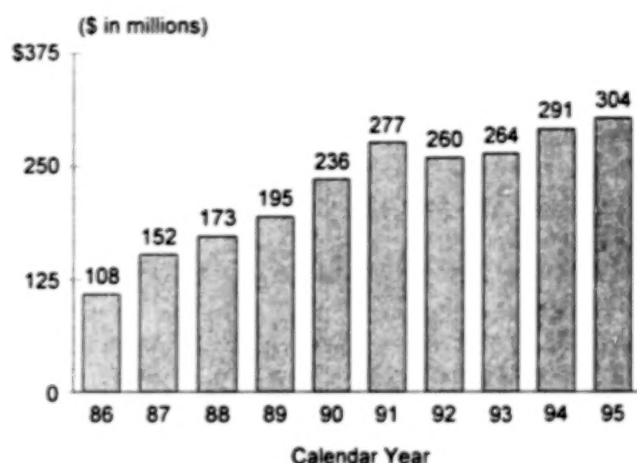


Figure 23. Coal royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1986-95

Wyoming continued as the largest producer of coal on Federal lands, accounting for 58.7 percent of coal royalties in 1995 (figure 25). Most of the coal mined in Wyoming comes from the southern Powder River Basin. Resource Data International reports that 12 of the 20 largest coal mines in the United States are located in the southern Basin, including the 7 largest mines in the Nation. Over 25 percent of all U.S. coal sales originate in the area.

Royalties from mineral resources other than oil, gas, and coal rose 8.1 percent, from \$76.5 million in 1994 to \$82.7 million in 1995 (table 22 and figure 24). Significant increases in royalty revenues from carbon dioxide, gas plant products, lead, and sodium were offset, in part, by declines in royalties from geothermal and heated water sources, potash, and sand and gravel. Gas plant products, geothermal energy, and sodium generated 73.7 percent of the royalties from other Federal onshore mineral commodities during the year (table 23).

Rent receipts were up 2.8 percent, or just under \$1 million, from 1994 to 1995. Significant increases in receipts in Montana and Wyoming were offset, in part, by declines in rent collections in Nevada and New Mexico (table 24).

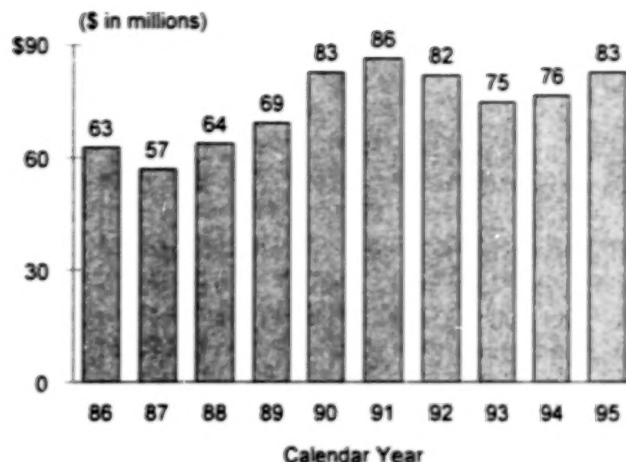


Figure 24. Other royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1986-95

Bonus receipts from all minerals rose \$27 million, from \$46.4 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1994 to \$73.4 million in FY 1995 (tables 25 and 26). Bonus collections in FY 1995 were supported by a significant coal lease sale in Wyoming valued at \$18.5 million. Revenues in tables 25 and 26 reflect bonus bids accepted by the Bureau of Land Management. Accepted bonus bids include both revenues actually collected during the fiscal year and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments, for example, may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale.

Bonus revenues generated from oil and gas lease sales were up \$5.9 million, from \$41.4 million in FY 1994 to \$47.3 million in FY 1995 (table 26). Significant bonus increases were recorded in Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah. Notable declines were observed in Nevada, Texas, and Wyoming (table 25).

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, fell \$111.5 million, from \$121.8 million in 1994 to \$10.3 million in 1995. The decline in revenues was primarily due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated gas royalty payments following the drop in gas prices during 1995. The decline was particularly evident in Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming (table 27).

Mineral production in New Mexico and Wyoming continued to dominate Federal onshore lease activity (table 22). The two States collectively received 69.8 percent of the \$477.5 million disbursed to 35 States in FY 1995 (table 33 and figure 37).

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Alabama						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,582,446	317,072	468,669	7,188	38,375	3,413,750
Sales Value	\$ 42,523,392	\$ 13,555,272	\$ 25,143,222	\$ 329,671	\$ 1,535,007	\$ 83,086,564
Royalties	\$ 2,701,340	\$ 813,493	\$ 984,015	\$ 17,799	\$ 144,547	\$ 4,661,194
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,602,254	667,610	903,959	1,221,510	1,230,565	5,625,898
Sales Value	\$ 3,777,066	\$ 1,163,311	\$ 1,934,071	\$ 2,321,009	\$ 1,903,606	\$ 11,099,063
Royalties	\$ 450,344	\$ 138,411	\$ 226,441	\$ 269,561	\$ 218,022	\$ 1,302,779
Oil						
Sales Volume	811,051	66,674	81,042	84,732	159,063	1,202,562
Sales Value	\$ 8,006,205	\$ 1,278,400	\$ 1,292,681	\$ 1,230,777	\$ 2,478,088	\$ 14,286,151
Royalties	\$ 1,201,477	\$ 187,639	\$ 150,122	\$ 132,522	\$ 294,941	\$ 1,966,701
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 328,824	\$ 85,958	\$ 95,599	\$ 112,748	\$ 98,762	\$ 721,891
Royalties	\$ 30,952	\$ 6,314	\$ 5,599	\$ 5,695	\$ 5,550	\$ 54,110
Total Royalties	\$ 4,384,113	\$ 1,145,857	\$ 1,366,177	\$ 425,577	\$ 663,060	\$ 7,984,784
Alaska*						
Coal						
Sales Volume	18,376,127	---	---	---	---	18,376,127
Sales Value	\$ 131,760,234	---	---	---	---	\$ 131,760,234
Royalties	\$ 2,075,108	---	---	---	---	\$ 2,075,108
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,484,433,362	22,842,381	21,378,784	19,560,561	17,184,777	1,565,399,865
Sales Value	\$ 1,003,382,247	\$ 45,684,762	\$ 38,804,875	\$ 26,871,748	\$ 20,579,874	\$ 1,135,323,506
Royalties	\$ 129,051,246	\$ 5,747,143	\$ 4,949,452	\$ 3,445,850	\$ 2,647,927	\$ 145,841,618
Oil						
Sales Volume	212,113,118	1,215,928	1,057,480	1,100,759	862,246	216,349,531
Sales Value	\$ 1,204,656,929	\$ 20,257,356	\$ 17,096,337	\$ 16,504,533	\$ 14,527,766	\$ 1,273,042,921
Royalties	\$ 146,009,449	\$ 2,524,070	\$ 2,120,705	\$ 2,048,039	\$ 1,804,069	\$ 154,506,332
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 14,455,860	\$ 2,839,094	\$ 1,806,696	\$ 1,559,281	\$ 923,314	\$ 21,584,245
Royalties	\$ 1,617,059	\$ 193,227	\$ 147,352	\$ 136,209	\$ 68,579	\$ 2,162,426
Total Royalties	\$ 278,752,862	\$ 8,464,440	\$ 7,217,509	\$ 5,630,098	\$ 4,520,575	\$ 304,585,484

*Beginning in 1984, data do not include sales volume, sales value, or royalty revenues from any lands that have been transferred to Alaska Natives.

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Arizona						
Gas						
Sales Volume	124,822	---	---	---	---	124,822
Sales Value	\$ 62,572	---	---	---	---	\$ 62,572
Royalties	\$ 37,551	---	---	---	---	\$ 37,551
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 8,004,634	---	---	---	---	\$ 8,004,634
Royalties	\$ 519,428	---	---	---	---	\$ 519,428
Total Royalties	\$ 556,979	---	---	---	---	\$ 556,979
Arkansas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	106,056,358	13,594,008	12,000,223	10,682,660	10,828,186	153,161,435
Sales Value	\$ 179,016,702	\$ 23,304,868	\$ 22,873,891	\$ 19,897,965	\$ 16,513,915	\$ 261,607,341
Royalties	\$ 23,638,091	\$ 3,048,856	\$ 2,960,767	\$ 2,585,619	\$ 2,121,178	\$ 34,354,511
Oil						
Sales Volume	57,087	---	1,432	1,303	3,970	63,792
Sales Value	\$ 306,937	---	\$ 25,014	\$ 16,430	\$ 55,578	\$ 403,959
Royalties	\$ 41,805	---	\$ 2,688	\$ 2,054	\$ 6,947	\$ 53,494
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 2,250,998	\$ 12,526	\$ 24,899	\$ 32,080	\$ 54,714	\$ 2,375,217
Royalties	\$ 89,524	\$ 626	\$ 1,665	\$ 2,104	\$ 3,038	\$ 96,957
Total Royalties	\$ 23,769,420	\$ 3,049,482	\$ 2,965,120	\$ 2,589,777	\$ 2,131,163	\$ 34,504,962
California						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,257	---	---	---	---	1,257
Sales Value	\$ 3,190	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,190
Royalties	\$ 299	---	---	---	---	\$ 299
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,645,909,177	16,183,012	13,610,169	13,437,248	14,657,618	1,703,797,224
Sales Value	\$ 477,460,712	\$ 36,924,214	\$ 32,780,922	\$ 28,790,115	\$ 22,040,136	\$ 597,996,099
Royalties	\$ 82,700,533	\$ 3,972,359	\$ 3,180,890	\$ 2,839,614	\$ 2,836,489	\$ 95,529,885
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,482,161,617	18,512,657	19,453,141	18,759,045	26,729,426	1,565,615,886
Sales Value	\$7,329,598,090	\$241,564,289	\$224,725,212	\$191,771,001	\$272,244,319	\$8,259,902,911
Royalties	\$ 883,139,766	\$ 28,617,302	\$ 23,816,735	\$ 22,546,232	\$ 26,882,626	\$ 985,002,661
Other						
Sales Value	\$3,664,013,856	\$269,792,384	\$247,453,694	\$292,872,652	\$265,523,520	\$4,739,656,106
Royalties	\$ 241,672,274	\$ 20,802,447	\$ 19,757,312	\$ 25,148,022	\$ 22,359,403	\$ 329,739,458
Total Royalties	\$1,207,512,872	\$ 53,392,108	\$ 46,754,937	\$ 50,533,868	\$ 52,078,518	\$1,410,272,303

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Colorado						
Coal						
Sales Volume	204,106,072	12,741,936	12,900,971	15,473,926	18,916,944	264,139,849
Sales Value	\$ 3,619,725,945	\$ 378,510,873	\$ 293,928,242	\$ 357,276,193	\$ 349,725,830	\$ 4,999,167,083
Royalties	\$ 233,237,704	\$ 30,744,661	\$ 24,343,484	\$ 30,730,514	\$ 24,612,602	\$ 343,688,965
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,618,330,574	63,855,694	73,519,844	78,510,699	72,002,786	1,906,219,597
Sales Value	\$ 1,459,480,633	\$ 98,227,417	\$ 130,224,639	\$ 132,316,771	\$ 93,548,495	\$ 1,913,797,955
Royalties	\$ 174,698,055	\$ 11,781,494	\$ 15,538,707	\$ 15,655,759	\$ 10,737,962	\$ 228,411,977
Oil						
Sales Volume	546,454,068	8,139,012	6,943,758	6,883,882	6,753,428	575,174,148
Sales Value	\$ 4,054,122,654	\$ 155,966,705	\$ 122,875,930	\$ 110,605,180	\$ 117,243,837	\$ 4,560,814,306
Royalties	\$ 650,593,764	\$ 24,753,008	\$ 18,670,239	\$ 15,781,628	\$ 16,048,151	\$ 752,846,790
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 1,122,473,475	\$ 188,267,901	\$ 161,616,207	\$ 54,652,904	\$ 142,352,086	\$ 1,669,362,573
Royalties	\$ 93,970,265	\$ 12,388,221	\$ 10,164,922	\$ 3,550,684	\$ 9,670,814	\$ 129,744,906
Total Royalties	\$ 1,152,499,788	\$ 79,667,384	\$ 68,717,352	\$ 65,718,585	\$ 61,069,529	\$ 1,427,672,638
Florida						
Oil						
Sales Volume	183,815	27,501	25,186	20,999	12,045	269,546
Sales Value	\$ 3,205,481	\$ 531,376	\$ 434,103	\$ 302,048	\$ 195,285	\$ 4,668,293
Royalties	\$ 402,439	\$ 66,596	\$ 54,259	\$ 37,756	\$ 24,411	\$ 585,461
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 34,293,290	\$ 1,783,605	\$ 2,277,412	\$ 1,857,335	\$ 2,398,190	\$ 42,609,832
Royalties	\$ 1,726,174	\$ 89,180	\$ 113,871	\$ 92,867	\$ 139,635	\$ 2,161,727
Total Royalties	\$ 2,128,613	\$ 155,776	\$ 168,130	\$ 130,623	\$ 164,046	\$ 2,747,188
Georgia						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 3,185,945	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,185,945
Royalties	\$ 122,321	---	---	---	---	\$ 122,321
Total Royalties	\$ 122,321	---	---	---	---	\$ 122,321

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Idaho						
Coal						
Sales Volume	31,574	---	---	---	---	31,574
Sales Value	\$ 88,984	---	---	---	---	\$ 88,984
Royalties	\$ 7,228	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,228
Other						
Sales Value	\$813,060,938	\$83,867,208	\$92,295,777	\$99,704,276	\$96,610,138	\$1,185,538,337
Royalties	\$ 45,266,807	\$ 4,193,362	\$ 4,609,659	\$ 4,987,763	\$ 4,830,511	\$ 63,888,102
Total Royalties	\$ 45,274,035	\$ 4,193,362	\$ 4,609,659	\$ 4,987,763	\$ 4,830,511	\$ 63,895,330
Illinois						
Coal						
Sales Volume	24,170	---	---	---	---	24,170
Sales Value	\$ 92,128	---	---	---	---	\$ 92,128
Royalties	\$ 3,138	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,138
Oil						
Sales Volume	69,358	41,237	130,373	105,318	53,677	399,963
Sales Value	\$ 1,359,965	\$ 795,542	\$ 2,211,637	\$ 1,596,904	\$ 892,571	\$ 6,856,619
Royalties	\$ 173,231	\$ 100,516	\$ 300,844	\$ 201,828	\$ 104,709	\$ 881,128
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 24,498,218	\$ 1,100,286	\$ 986,251	\$ 514,020	\$ 423,303	\$ 27,522,078
Royalties	\$ 1,025,283	\$ 55,014	\$ 49,313	\$ 25,701	\$ 21,165	\$ 1,176,476
Total Royalties	\$ 1,201,652	\$ 155,530	\$ 350,157	\$ 227,529	\$ 125,874	\$ 2,060,742
Indiana						
Oil						
Sales Volume	5,679	---	---	---	---	5,679
Sales Value	\$ 15,529	---	---	---	---	\$ 15,529
Royalties	\$ 1,859	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,859
Total Royalties	\$ 1,859	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,859

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Kansas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	455,011,594	16,609,877	18,926,690	19,867,408	17,496,846	527,912,415
Sales Value	\$ 213,968,003	\$ 25,676,364	\$ 33,430,412	\$ 31,050,331	\$ 21,637,926	\$ 325,763,036
Royalties	\$ 27,431,492	\$ 3,189,716	\$ 4,160,772	\$ 3,902,313	\$ 2,689,627	\$ 41,373,920
Oil						
Sales Volume	17,953,232	497,130	654,803	414,117	365,579	19,884,861
Sales Value	\$ 132,906,088	\$ 9,584,571	\$ 11,200,250	\$ 6,106,689	\$ 5,992,462	\$ 165,790,060
Royalties	\$ 17,698,647	\$ 1,307,532	\$ 1,667,757	\$ 810,916	\$ 725,989	\$ 22,210,841
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 3,603,551	\$ 1,056,558	\$ 1,142,296	\$ 761,077	\$ 1,505,564	\$ 8,069,046
Royalties	\$ 402,103	\$ 110,849	\$ 108,474	\$ 72,765	\$ 144,121	\$ 838,312
Total Royalties	\$ 45,532,242	\$ 4,608,097	\$ 5,937,003	\$ 4,785,994	\$ 3,559,737	\$ 64,423,073
Kentucky						
Coal						
Sales Volume	3,666,605	407,074	105,983	100,615	215,391	4,495,668
Sales Value	\$ 42,947,679	\$ 10,536,059	\$ 2,831,522	\$ 2,708,834	\$ 5,164,667	\$ 64,188,761
Royalties	\$ 2,203,347	\$ 781,241	\$ 178,379	\$ 176,527	\$ 302,741	\$ 3,642,235
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,976,686	333,844	355,113	314,959	247,951	5,228,573
Sales Value	\$ 8,527,681	\$ 585,007	\$ 648,249	\$ 591,996	\$ 420,051	\$ 10,772,984
Royalties	\$ 1,060,669	\$ 72,530	\$ 80,740	\$ 72,927	\$ 51,769	\$ 1,338,635
Oil						
Sales Volume	3,035,433	7,051	15,132	20,911	16,505	3,095,032
Sales Value	\$ 11,009,378	\$ 136,942	\$ 258,940	\$ 323,617	\$ 274,797	\$ 12,003,674
Royalties	\$ 1,642,704	\$ 16,469	\$ 1,822	\$ 8,828	\$ 5,924	\$ 1,675,747
Total Royalties	\$ 4,906,720	\$ 870,240	\$ 260,941	\$ 258,282	\$ 360,434	\$ 6,656,617
Louisiana						
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,572,977,972	14,351,236	14,457,661	18,385,533	22,153,846	1,642,326,248
Sales Value	\$ 502,225,430	\$ 28,548,077	\$ 30,548,270	\$ 35,490,342	\$ 35,464,264	\$ 632,276,383
Royalties	\$ 70,827,375	\$ 4,247,795	\$ 4,475,720	\$ 5,025,546	\$ 4,578,800	\$ 89,155,236
Oil						
Sales Volume	162,381,529	1,060,185	958,021	1,110,588	902,129	166,412,452
Sales Value	\$ 898,889,617	\$ 20,584,504	\$ 16,836,561	\$ 16,394,855	\$ 15,466,780	\$ 968,172,317
Royalties	\$ 106,126,985	\$ 2,332,579	\$ 1,926,938	\$ 1,810,540	\$ 1,699,204	\$ 113,896,246
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 98,750,895	\$ 3,842,497	\$ 2,754,293	\$ 2,848,074	\$ 4,105,100	\$ 112,300,859
Royalties	\$ 14,528,191	\$ 398,206	\$ 231,365	\$ 262,888	\$ 366,147	\$ 15,786,797
Total Royalties	\$ 191,482,551	\$ 6,978,580	\$ 6,634,023	\$ 7,098,974	\$ 6,644,151	\$ 218,838,279

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Maine						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 9,711	---	---	---	---	\$ 9,711
Royalties	\$ 818	---	---	---	---	\$ 818
Total Royalties	\$ 818	---	---	---	---	\$ 818
Maryland						
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,857,380	5,693	---	---	---	3,863,073
Sales Value	\$ 1,096,856	\$ 6,499	---	---	---	\$ 1,103,355
Royalties	\$ 137,846	\$ 813	---	---	---	\$ 138,659
Total Royalties	\$ 137,846	\$ 813	---	---	---	\$ 138,659
Michigan						
Gas						
Sales Volume	27,174,288	7,121,106	5,402,085	5,121,036	5,409,956	50,228,471
Sales Value	\$61,960,291	\$14,478,215	\$13,088,447	\$12,886,300	\$11,407,327	\$113,820,580
Royalties	\$ 7,432,806	\$ 1,761,619	\$ 1,623,787	\$ 1,601,117	\$ 1,392,607	\$ 13,811,936
Oil						
Sales Volume	2,472,259	151,128	87,908	88,581	111,306	2,911,182
Sales Value	\$37,775,016	\$ 2,755,934	\$ 1,474,149	\$ 1,151,622	\$ 1,888,933	\$ 45,045,654
Royalties	\$ 5,047,415	\$ 352,085	\$ 183,318	\$ 141,895	\$ 223,080	\$ 5,947,793
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 2,645,429	\$ 982,997	\$ 1,087,882	\$ (783,276)	\$ 880,651	\$ 4,813,673
Royalties	\$ 312,086	\$ 81,275	\$ 116,393	\$ (57,408)	\$ 77,935	\$ 530,281
Total Royalties	\$12,792,307	\$ 2,194,979	\$ 1,923,498	\$ 1,685,604	\$ 1,693,622	\$ 20,290,010
Minnesota						
Other						
Sales Value	\$34,422,328	\$ 254,828	\$ 12,852	\$ 258,804	---	\$ 34,968,812
Royalties	\$ 1,311,126	\$ 9,110	\$ 471	\$ 9,466	---	\$ 1,330,173
Total Royalties	\$ 1,311,126	\$ 9,110	\$ 471	\$ 9,466	---	\$ 1,330,173

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Mississippi						
Gas						
Sales Volume	90,132,916	1,053,443	2,935,009	1,090,176	239,410	95,450,954
Sales Value	\$ 69,033,128	\$ 2,095,065	\$ 6,749,753	\$ 2,361,997	\$ 403,142	\$ 80,643,085
Royalties	\$ 9,264,689	\$ 273,133	\$ 811,298	\$ 272,973	\$ 52,227	\$ 10,674,320
Oil						
Sales Volume	55,615,436	616,095	664,238	564,216	594,119	58,054,104
Sales Value	\$ 372,585,973	\$ 11,356,315	\$ 11,090,104	\$ 8,295,601	\$ 8,961,454	\$ 412,289,447
Royalties	\$ 46,092,839	\$ 1,419,619	\$ 1,387,609	\$ 1,018,732	\$ 1,103,998	\$ 51,022,797
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 494,879	\$ 1,136	---	---	---	\$ 496,015
Royalties	\$ 23,548	\$ 143	---	---	---	\$ 23,691
Total Royalties	\$ 55,381,076	\$ 1,692,895	\$ 2,198,907	\$ 1,291,705	\$ 1,156,225	\$ 61,720,808
Missouri						
Other						
Sales Value	\$3,068,703,526	\$103,938,146	\$ 83,850,568	\$111,271,442	\$135,876,103	\$3,503,639,785
Royalties	\$ 123,256,084	\$ 2,846,409	\$ 1,815,236	\$ 3,134,229	\$ 4,121,090	\$ 135,173,048
Total Royalties	\$ 123,256,084	\$ 2,846,409	\$ 1,815,236	\$ 3,134,229	\$ 4,121,090	\$ 135,173,048
Montana						
Coal						
Sales Volume	323,457,745	23,992,585	25,954,525	30,614,717	28,038,058	432,057,630
Sales Value	\$3,514,798,645	\$274,694,506	\$310,316,224	\$339,668,336	\$314,577,643	\$4,754,055,354
Royalties	\$ 250,740,998	\$ 34,095,502	\$ 38,664,936	\$ 41,959,365	\$ 38,419,606	\$ 403,880,407
Gas						
Sales Volume	400,855,160	12,034,793	11,798,802	11,331,034	10,856,326	446,876,115
Sales Value	\$ 330,665,911	\$ 22,873,710	\$ 25,293,562	\$ 20,879,235	\$ 18,958,994	\$ 418,671,412
Royalties	\$ 37,419,553	\$ 2,907,012	\$ 3,138,567	\$ 2,616,623	\$ 2,360,704	\$ 48,442,459
Oil						
Sales Volume	303,079,154	3,351,781	3,030,218	2,868,404	2,719,877	315,049,434
Sales Value	\$2,086,159,377	\$ 55,076,395	\$ 44,195,805	\$ 36,329,506	\$ 33,170,344	\$2,259,931,427
Royalties	\$ 253,206,258	\$ 6,329,485	\$ 4,793,224	\$ 3,966,444	\$ 4,252,832	\$ 272,548,243
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 116,978,188	\$ 3,314,730	\$ 2,029,046	\$ 3,464,263	\$ 1,430,395	\$ 127,216,622
Royalties	\$ 5,561,669	\$ 206,664	\$ 136,307	\$ 204,084	\$ 92,770	\$ 6,201,494
Total Royalties	\$ 546,928,478	\$ 43,538,663	\$ 46,733,034	\$ 48,746,516	\$ 45,125,912	\$ 731,072,603

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Nebraska						
Gas						
Sales Volume	11,167,971	---	---	---	---	11,167,971
Sales Value	\$ 7,441,941	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,441,941
Royalties	\$ 1,225,557	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,225,557
Oil						
Sales Volume	2,265,828	86,248	76,087	69,720	64,558	2,562,441
Sales Value	\$ 41,718,821	\$ 1,601,247	\$ 1,251,145	\$ 1,025,568	\$ 1,024,422	\$ 46,621,203
Royalties	\$ 5,207,125	\$ 204,117	\$ 158,141	\$ 127,923	\$ 127,761	\$ 5,825,067
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 4,531,189	---	---	---	---	\$ 4,531,189
Royalties	\$ 368,013	---	---	---	---	\$ 368,013
Total Royalties	\$ 6,800,695	\$ 204,117	\$ 158,141	\$ 127,923	\$ 127,761	\$ 7,418,637
Nevada						
Coal						
Sales Volume	141	---	---	---	---	141
Sales Value	\$ 207	---	---	---	---	\$ 207
Royalties	\$ 133	---	---	---	---	\$ 133
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,960	4,515	---	---	---	6,475
Sales Value	\$ 2,548	\$ 5,870	---	---	---	\$ 8,418
Royalties	\$ 319	\$ 733	---	---	---	\$ 1,052
Oil						
Sales Volume	32,520,529	3,528,075	2,160,546	1,686,434	1,272,002	41,167,586
Sales Value	\$412,318,229	\$43,604,695	\$25,852,853	\$18,457,876	\$15,581,713	\$515,815,366
Royalties	\$ 52,390,463	\$ 5,651,206	\$ 3,318,416	\$ 2,337,731	\$ 1,966,375	\$ 65,664,191
Other						
Sales Value	\$146,675,967	\$38,980,756	\$40,429,551	\$57,143,792	\$59,286,740	\$342,516,806
Royalties	\$ 8,877,320	\$ 3,537,171	\$ 3,808,046	\$ 5,297,841	\$ 5,267,344	\$ 26,787,722
Total Royalties	\$ 61,268,235	\$ 9,189,110	\$ 7,126,462	\$ 7,635,572	\$ 7,233,719	\$ 92,453,098

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
New Mexico						
Coal						
Sales Volume	80,827,288	3,810,064	4,600,430	6,465,599	6,242,364	101,945,745
Sales Value	\$ 1,440,210,284	\$ 109,031,081	\$ 144,734,772	\$ 183,233,639	\$ 183,915,920	\$ 2,061,125,696
Royalties	\$ 147,214,633	\$ 13,628,931	\$ 16,827,125	\$ 22,910,454	\$ 22,036,406	\$ 222,617,549
Gas						
Sales Volume	19,158,400,740	734,137,293	929,376,651	991,610,488	953,067,533	22,766,592,705
Sales Value	\$16,888,391,785	\$ 1,120,661,967	\$ 1,631,662,537	\$ 1,584,866,627	\$ 1,115,198,729	\$ 22,340,781,645
Royalties	\$ 2,091,950,813	\$ 133,600,103	\$ 195,730,279	\$ 182,398,995	\$ 127,142,234	\$ 2,730,822,424
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,244,285,188	27,519,482	26,996,687	27,832,223	27,613,704	1,354,247,284
Sales Value	\$ 9,649,893,906	\$ 520,814,948	\$ 464,182,734	\$ 423,675,355	\$ 460,199,304	\$ 11,518,766,247
Royalties	\$ 1,186,053,108	\$ 65,304,109	\$ 51,911,686	\$ 45,135,052	\$ 47,275,841	\$ 1,395,679,796
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 6,060,377,143	\$ 346,830,394	\$ 314,631,354	\$ 312,769,371	\$ 247,754,086	\$ 7,282,362,348
Royalties	\$ 258,702,420	\$ 17,022,979	\$ 18,400,108	\$ 16,236,284	\$ 14,642,421	\$ 325,004,212
Total Royalties	\$ 3,683,920,974	\$ 229,556,122	\$ 282,869,198	\$ 266,680,785	\$ 211,096,902	\$ 4,674,123,981
New York						
Gas						
Sales Volume	10,961	15,391	78,387	28,091	58,810	191,640
Sales Value	\$ 26,651	\$ 39,233	\$ 175,197	\$ 69,276	\$ 124,278	\$ 434,635
Royalties	\$ 3,331	\$ 4,905	\$ 21,900	\$ 8,660	\$ 15,531	\$ 54,327
Total Royalties	\$ 3,331	\$ 4,905	\$ 21,900	\$ 8,660	\$ 15,531	\$ 54,327
North Carolina						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 315,696	---	---	---	---	\$ 315,696
Royalties	\$ 19,154	---	---	---	---	\$ 19,154
Total Royalties	\$ 19,154	---	---	---	---	\$ 19,154

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
North Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	78,349,522	6,300,575	2,147,490	1,695,918	2,055,226	90,548,731
Sales Value	\$ 494,790,163	\$ 45,817,186	\$ 16,022,784	\$ 11,162,857	\$ 16,457,010	\$ 584,250,000
Royalties	\$ 46,264,058	\$ 2,870,833	\$ 1,063,332	\$ 760,624	\$ 891,418	\$ 51,850,265
Gas						
Sales Volume	175,672,955	8,291,158	8,271,060	7,480,324	6,329,584	206,045,081
Sales Value	\$ 300,488,592	\$ 10,859,602	\$ 10,045,080	\$ 9,576,679	\$ 7,150,263	\$ 338,120,216
Royalties	\$ 35,921,260	\$ 1,378,358	\$ 1,240,553	\$ 1,172,536	\$ 868,214	\$ 40,580,921
Oil						
Sales Volume	183,453,328	6,569,372	6,174,574	5,737,842	5,274,557	207,209,673
Sales Value	\$3,604,921,571	\$121,347,620	\$100,977,421	\$81,986,432	\$83,091,667	\$3,992,324,711
Royalties	\$ 433,587,225	\$ 15,113,882	\$ 12,241,524	\$ 9,989,927	\$ 9,976,595	\$ 480,909,153
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 95,939,350	\$ 5,957,992	\$ 2,163,949	\$ 1,285,810	\$ 1,137,781	\$ 106,484,882
Royalties	\$ 7,605,867	\$ 625,786	\$ 197,750	\$ 122,637	\$ 84,435	\$ 8,636,475
Total Royalties	\$ 523,378,410	\$ 19,988,859	\$ 14,743,159	\$ 12,045,724	\$ 11,820,662	\$ 581,976,814
Ohio						
Coal						
Sales Volume	489,461	---	---	---	---	489,461
Sales Value	\$ 2,066,465	---	---	---	---	\$ 2,066,465
Royalties	\$ 89,459	---	---	---	---	\$ 89,459
Gas						
Sales Volume	6,883,526	1,013,116	1,036,974	862,189	913,173	10,708,978
Sales Value	\$ 4,776,815	\$ 2,386,760	\$ 2,509,690	\$ 2,127,576	\$ 2,168,641	\$ 13,969,482
Royalties	\$ 572,551	\$ 299,117	\$ 313,703	\$ 265,530	\$ 259,813	\$ 1,710,714
Oil						
Sales Volume	948,838	81,962	39,626	54,129	34,712	1,159,267
Sales Value	\$ 5,291,920	\$ 1,525,867	\$ 688,816	\$ 892,205	\$ 581,044	\$ 8,979,852
Royalties	\$ 723,374	\$ 190,749	\$ 74,046	\$ 98,334	\$ 60,276	\$ 1,146,779
Total Royalties	\$ 1,385,384	\$ 489,866	\$ 387,749	\$ 363,864	\$ 320,089	\$ 2,946,952

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Oklahoma						
Coal						
Sales Volume	9,969,300	563,337	477,756	1,050,832	520,795	12,582,020
Sales Value	\$ 170,354,351	\$ 16,622,840	\$ 16,809,072	\$ 31,002,119	\$ 15,856,469	\$ 250,644,851
Royalties	\$ 8,051,047	\$ 399,483	\$ 531,724	\$ 1,011,297	\$ 645,440	\$ 10,638,991
Gas						
Sales Volume	442,461,339	16,854,182	17,546,098	17,220,139	18,348,118	512,429,876
Sales Value	\$ 508,438,686	\$ 27,089,132	\$ 33,413,822	\$ 31,076,555	\$ 26,342,892	\$ 626,361,087
Royalties	\$ 62,472,756	\$ 3,419,572	\$ 4,197,145	\$ 3,936,725	\$ 3,311,817	\$ 77,338,015
Oil						
Sales Volume	18,122,149	281,277	278,911	236,395	186,662	19,105,394
Sales Value	\$ 121,532,512	\$ 5,182,530	\$ 4,975,975	\$ 3,470,788	\$ 3,147,201	\$ 138,309,006
Royalties	\$ 14,411,857	\$ 573,912	\$ 546,433	\$ 396,326	\$ 344,077	\$ 16,272,605
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 39,531,491	\$ 239,857	\$ 415,997	\$ 579,260	\$ 175,334	\$ 40,941,939
Royalties	\$ 853,757	\$ 21,962	\$ 41,219	\$ 71,791	\$ 15,373	\$ 1,004,102
Total Royalties	\$ 85,789,417	\$ 4,414,929	\$ 5,316,521	\$ 5,416,139	\$ 4,316,707	\$ 105,253,713
Oregon						
Coal						
Sales Volume	20,603	---	---	---	---	20,603
Sales Value	\$ 374,084	---	---	---	---	\$ 374,084
Royalties	\$ 24,147	---	---	---	---	\$ 24,147
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 40	---	---	---	---	\$ 40
Royalties	\$ 5	---	---	---	---	\$ 5
Total Royalties	\$ 24,152	---	---	---	---	\$ 24,152
Pennsylvania						
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,269,080	104,206	80,631	94,739	109,411	3,658,067
Sales Value	\$ 1,658,118	\$ 181,440	\$ 168,203	\$ 176,974	\$ 207,968	\$ 2,392,703
Royalties	\$ 183,416	\$ 22,649	\$ 21,330	\$ 22,366	\$ 26,375	\$ 276,136
Oil						
Sales Volume	16,336	---	---	---	263	16,599
Sales Value	\$ 286,290	---	---	---	\$ 4,776	\$ 291,066
Royalties	\$ 35,666	---	---	---	\$ 597	\$ 36,263
Total Royalties	\$ 219,082	\$ 22,649	\$ 21,330	\$ 22,366	\$ 26,972	\$ 312,399

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
South Carolina						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 118,542	---	---	---	---	\$ 118,542
Royalties	\$ 5,927	---	---	---	---	\$ 5,927
Total Royalties	\$ 5,927	---	---	---	---	\$ 5,927
South Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	41,435	---	---	---	---	41,435
Sales Value	\$ 69,381	---	---	---	---	\$ 69,381
Royalties	\$ 7,119	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,119
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,399,624	252,002	248,749	299,153	257,642	4,457,170
Sales Value	\$ 7,541,273	\$ 278,405	\$ 329,281	\$ 426,058	\$ 335,722	\$ 8,910,739
Royalties	\$ 807,593	\$ 35,070	\$ 40,941	\$ 51,580	\$ 40,765	\$ 975,949
Oil						
Sales Volume	5,389,912	359,433	332,743	326,157	261,018	6,669,263
Sales Value	\$106,055,655	\$6,070,535	\$4,941,388	\$4,287,359	\$3,974,046	\$125,328,983
Royalties	\$ 13,010,685	\$ 763,941	\$ 617,538	\$ 543,064	\$ 477,994	\$ 15,413,222
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 307,079	\$ 15,831	\$ 402	---	---	\$ 323,312
Royalties	\$ 36,483	\$ 950	\$ 50	---	---	\$ 37,483
Total Royalties	\$ 13,861,880	\$ 799,961	\$ 658,529	\$ 594,644	\$ 518,759	\$ 16,433,773
Tennessee						
Gas						
Sales Volume	---	385	777	60	540	1,762
Sales Value	---	\$ 664	\$ 1,434	\$ 115	\$ 864	\$ 3,077
Royalties	---	\$ 83	\$ 179	\$ 14	\$ 108	\$ 384
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 81,340	---	---	---	---	\$ 81,340
Royalties	\$ 4,452	---	---	---	---	\$ 4,452
Total Royalties	\$ 4,452	\$ 83	\$ 179	\$ 14	\$ 108	\$ 4,836

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Texas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	95,077,544	4,358,103	17,403,687	47,288,875	69,822,183	233,950,392
Sales Value	\$ 67,550,339	\$ 8,789,955	\$ 36,317,711	\$ 84,272,439	\$ 103,898,423	\$ 300,828,867
Royalties	\$ 7,271,412	\$ 1,102,517	\$ 4,493,479	\$ 10,277,070	\$ 12,672,090	\$ 35,816,568
Oil						
Sales Volume	9,332,807	343,393	418,515	323,678	408,339	10,826,732
Sales Value	\$ 85,265,958	\$ 6,474,788	\$ 7,257,414	\$ 4,946,507	\$ 6,839,219	\$ 110,783,886
Royalties	\$ 10,855,398	\$ 810,820	\$ 728,002	\$ 562,486	\$ 794,559	\$ 13,751,265
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 12,433,749	\$ 197,198	\$ 648,779	\$ 708,611	\$ 1,089,950	\$ 15,078,287
Royalties	\$ 819,409	\$ 23,341	\$ 64,473	\$ 74,986	\$ 132,018	\$ 1,114,227
Total Royalties	\$ 18,946,219	\$ 1,936,678	\$ 5,285,954	\$ 10,914,542	\$ 13,598,667	\$ 50,682,060
Utah						
Coal						
Sales Volume	270,541,597	18,038,117	18,856,003	22,138,833	23,577,179	353,151,729
Sales Value	\$4,681,396,050	\$451,895,213	\$469,454,895	\$486,256,622	\$546,283,017	\$6,635,285,797
Royalties	\$ 206,160,086	\$ 30,306,592	\$ 31,024,952	\$ 33,993,292	\$ 37,691,167	\$ 339,176,089
Gas						
Sales Volume	969,033,161	45,171,763	66,915,164	67,266,594	51,547,073	1,199,933,755
Sales Value	\$ 951,556,525	\$ 65,777,684	\$126,385,344	\$120,702,382	\$ 71,715,773	\$1,336,137,708
Royalties	\$ 118,015,466	\$ 7,730,240	\$ 15,253,714	\$ 13,838,750	\$ 7,825,267	\$ 162,663,437
Oil						
Sales Volume	270,257,532	4,593,083	4,286,583	3,179,306	3,878,921	286,195,425
Sales Value	\$2,186,635,208	\$ 85,892,620	\$ 73,029,964	\$ 46,541,651	\$ 65,988,509	\$2,458,087,952
Royalties	\$ 273,100,996	\$ 10,679,260	\$ 8,314,107	\$ 4,868,236	\$ 6,980,308	\$ 303,942,907
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 214,114,557	\$ 9,611,697	\$ 7,522,945	\$ 11,245,586	\$ 12,127,667	\$ 254,622,452
Royalties	\$ 16,532,682	\$ 655,066	\$ 482,543	\$ 618,235	\$ 783,988	\$ 19,072,514
Total Royalties	\$ 613,809,230	\$ 49,371,158	\$ 55,075,316	\$ 53,318,513	\$ 53,280,730	\$ 824,854,947

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Virginia						
Coal						
Sales Volume	48,696	---	---	---	---	48,696
Sales Value	\$ 1,744,956	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,744,956
Royalties	\$ 115,833	---	---	---	---	\$ 115,833
Gas						
Sales Volume	198,818	366,604	423,637	611,436	509,414	2,109,909
Sales Value	\$ 363,715	\$ 769,934	\$ 983,799	\$ 1,237,590	\$ 817,086	\$ 4,172,124
Royalties	\$ 45,464	\$ 125,386	\$ 156,245	\$ 423,387	\$ 103,129	\$ 526,516
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 8,977,945	\$ 338,702	\$ 154,895	\$ 107,409	\$ 275,576	\$ 9,854,527
Royalties	\$ 318,888	\$ 16,935	\$ 7,745	\$ 5,370	\$ 13,779	\$ 362,717
Total Royalties	\$ 480,185	\$ 113,227	\$ 133,131	\$ 161,615	\$ 116,908	\$ 1,005,066
Washington						
Coal						
Sales Volume	7,013,261	1,626,497	686,337	280,398	426,643	10,033,136
Sales Value	\$133,767,992	\$29,934,159	\$16,086,103	\$6,796,617	\$9,323,994	\$195,908,865
Royalties	\$ 2,433,117	\$ 2,184,653	\$ 115,583	\$ 502,197	\$ 658,644	\$ 5,894,194
Total Royalties	\$ 2,433,117	\$ 2,184,653	\$ 115,583	\$ 502,197	\$ 658,644	\$ 5,894,194
West Virginia						
Gas						
Sales Volume	47,030,656	1,421,416	1,083,709	601,164	698,224	50,835,169
Sales Value	\$ 33,045,106	\$ 2,896,018	\$ 2,610,169	\$1,297,866	\$1,131,686	\$ 40,980,845
Royalties	\$ 4,204,263	\$ 359,577	\$ 322,991	\$ 162,042	\$ 141,464	\$ 5,190,337
Oil						
Sales Volume	626	22	19,666	16,418	1,900	38,632
Sales Value	\$ 11,468	\$ 426	\$ 366,557	\$ 256,736	\$ 33,004	\$ 668,191
Royalties	\$ 1,433	\$ 53	\$ 45,820	\$ 32,092	\$ 4,126	\$ 83,524
Total Royalties	\$ 4,205,696	\$ 359,630	\$ 368,811	\$ 194,134	\$ 145,590	\$ 5,273,861

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-95 (cont.)

	1920-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95
Wyoming						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,481,587,718	170,712,594	191,365,381	214,691,710	268,483,700	2,326,841,103
Sales Value	\$14,109,482,542	\$1,198,565,813	\$1,292,147,079	\$1,433,629,577	\$1,478,211,828	\$19,512,036,839
Royalties	\$ 697,362,876	\$ 143,718,541	\$ 150,508,600	\$ 159,208,542	\$ 178,202,333	\$ 1,329,000,892
Gas						
Sales Volume	7,496,069,755	308,309,838	491,717,833	475,667,234	464,496,452	9,236,261,112
Sales Value	\$ 8,364,244,318	\$ 474,069,236	\$ 819,262,644	\$ 794,613,966	\$ 607,590,455	\$11,059,780,619
Royalties	\$ 1,036,091,223	\$ 58,445,296	\$ 97,042,608	\$ 91,793,337	\$ 68,173,309	\$ 1,351,545,773
Oil						
Sales Volume	3,474,877,154	56,436,318	52,827,327	47,755,662	43,297,135	3,675,193,596
Sales Value	\$27,291,041,746	\$ 931,704,437	\$ 809,109,109	\$ 654,914,620	\$ 669,046,019	\$30,355,815,931
Royalties	\$ 3,371,413,425	\$ 113,056,369	\$ 90,157,446	\$ 69,982,320	\$ 72,133,786	\$ 3,716,743,346
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 4,019,533,627	\$ 379,471,536	\$ 307,434,711	\$ 358,216,904	\$ 424,036,420	\$ 5,488,693,198
Royalties	\$ 214,779,418	\$ 18,617,338	\$ 14,531,199	\$ 16,497,120	\$ 19,890,885	\$ 284,315,960
Total Royalties	\$ 5,319,646,942	\$ 333,837,544	\$ 352,239,853	\$ 337,481,319	\$ 338,400,313	\$ 6,681,605,971
Onshore Federal Totals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,481,135,018	238,509,851	257,563,545	292,519,736	348,514,675	3,618,242,825
Sales Value	\$28,386,196,672	\$2,529,163,002	\$2,587,473,915	\$2,852,064,465	\$2,921,051,385	\$39,275,949,439
Royalties	\$ 1,598,691,670	\$ 259,543,930	\$ 264,242,130	\$ 291,270,611	\$ 303,604,904	\$ 2,717,353,245
Gas						
Sales Volume	35,819,120,633	1,288,952,669	1,709,471,696	1,788,553,310	1,738,466,424	42,344,564,732
Sales Value	\$31,446,140,544	\$2,013,373,409	\$3,000,242,002	\$2,943,901,912	\$2,179,560,510	\$41,583,218,377
Royalties	\$ 3,922,915,674	\$ 243,635,393	\$ 359,951,349	\$ 342,371,752	\$ 250,267,428	\$ 5,119,141,596
Oil						
Sales Volume	8,027,863,063	133,485,044	126,713,997	119,240,319	121,577,141	8,528,880,064
Sales Value	\$59,645,570,523	\$2,244,108,042	\$1,946,350,099	\$1,631,083,860	\$1,787,903,138	\$67,255,015,662
Royalties	\$ 7,472,169,393	\$ 280,355,318	\$ 223,189,419	\$ 182,580,905	\$ 193,319,176	\$ 8,351,614,211
Other						
Sales Value	\$19,615,132,260	\$1,442,783,817	\$1,270,836,055	\$1,311,182,423	\$1,398,065,394	\$25,037,999,949
Royalties	\$ 1,040,359,507	\$ 81,902,575	\$ 74,791,072	\$ 76,499,333	\$ 82,731,001	\$ 1,356,283,488
Total Royalties	\$14,034,136,244	\$ 865,437,216	\$ 922,173,970	\$ 892,722,601	\$ 829,922,509	\$17,544,392,540

Table 23. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Barite			
Illinois	4	\$ 387	\$ 19
Carbon Dioxide			
Colorado	184,986,896	\$ 121,872,850	\$ 8,363,673
New Mexico	9,174,126	3,507,167	436,878
Wyoming	<u>21,052,662</u>	<u>9,498,873</u>	<u>11,953</u>
Subtotal	215,213,684	\$ 134,878,890	\$ 8,812,504
Clay			
Alabama	40,673	\$ 81,346	\$ 3,254
Wyoming	<u>384</u>	<u>7,680</u>	<u>422</u>
Subtotal	41,057	\$ 89,026	\$ 3,676
Coal			
Alabama	38,375	\$ 1,535,007	\$ 144,547
Colorado	18,916,944	349,725,830	24,612,602
Kentucky	215,391	5,164,667	302,741
Montana	28,038,058	314,577,643	38,419,606
New Mexico	6,242,364	183,915,920	22,036,406
North Dakota	2,055,226	16,457,010	891,418
Oklahoma	520,795	15,856,469	645,440
Utah	23,577,179	546,283,017	37,691,167
Washington	426,643	9,323,994	658,644
Wyoming	<u>268,483,700</u>	<u>1,478,211,828</u>	<u>178,202,333</u>
Subtotal	348,514,675	\$ 2,921,051,385	\$ 303,604,904
Copper			
Missouri	17,113	\$ 12,779,036	\$ 480,153
Fluorspar			
Illinois	1,594	\$ 314,783	\$ 15,739
Gas			
Alabama	1,230,565	\$ 1,903,606	\$ 218,022
Alaska	17,184,777	20,579,874	2,647,927
Arkansas	10,828,186	16,513,915	2,121,178
California	14,657,618	22,040,136	2,836,489
Colorado	72,002,786	93,548,495	10,737,962
Kansas	17,496,846	21,637,926	2,689,627
Kentucky	247,951	420,051	51,769

Table 23. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (cont.)			
Louisiana	22,153,846	\$ 35,464,264	\$ 4,578,800
Michigan	5,409,956	11,407,327	1,392,607
Mississippi	239,410	403,142	52,227
Montana	10,856,326	18,958,994	2,360,704
New Mexico	953,067,533	1,115,198,729	127,142,234
New York	58,810	124,278	15,531
North Dakota	6,329,584	7,150,263	868,214
Ohio	913,173	2,168,641	259,813
Oklahoma	18,348,118	26,342,892	3,311,817
Pennsylvania	109,411	207,968	26,375
South Dakota	257,642	335,722	40,765
Tennessee	540	864	108
Texas	69,822,183	103,898,423	12,672,090
Utah	51,547,073	71,715,773	7,825,267
Virginia	509,414	817,086	103,129
West Virginia	698,224	1,131,686	141,464
Wyoming	<u>464,496,452</u>	<u>607,590,455</u>	<u>68,173,309</u>
Subtotal	1,738,466,424	\$ 2,179,560,510	\$ 250,267,428
Gas Lost			
California	120,166	\$ 172,135	\$ 21,517
New Mexico	<u>840</u>	<u>1,674</u>	<u>209</u>
Subtotal	121,006	\$ 173,809	\$ 21,726
Gas Plant Products			
Alabama	1,557	\$ 586	\$ 188
Alaska	2,266,419	923,314	68,579
Arkansas	14,933	4,030	504
California	2,892,124	919,803	77,711
Colorado	52,330,327	14,529,545	1,009,656
Kansas	4,820,597	1,505,559	144,120
Louisiana	11,937,578	4,105,100	366,147
Michigan	2,497,033	880,651	77,935
Montana	4,379,396	1,415,765	91,849
New Mexico	600,985,121	133,868,077	11,977,517
North Dakota	4,153,610	1,094,560	82,022
Oklahoma	669,534	175,334	15,373
Texas	4,615,946	1,089,950	132,018
Utah	44,799,473	7,310,422	500,708
Wyoming	<u>279,229,955</u>	<u>69,664,221</u>	<u>3,529,813</u>
Subtotal	1,015,593,603	\$ 237,486,937	\$ 18,074,140

Table 23. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Geothermal			
California	9,189,913	\$121,156,094	\$13,878,610
Nevada	2,117,683	47,100,938	4,709,094
Utah	<u>601,493</u>	<u>1,638,454</u>	<u>163,848</u>
Subtotal	11,909,089	\$169,895,486	\$18,751,552
Gilsonite			
Utah	2,127	\$ 670,303	\$ 44,173
Helium			
Kansas	32	\$ 5	\$ 1
Hot Water			
California	3,309,881	\$ 29,751,372	\$ 2,975,138
Nevada	149,509	569,230	56,923
New Mexico	<u>8,911</u>	<u>11,030</u>	<u>1,103</u>
Subtotal	3,468,301	\$ 30,331,632	\$ 3,033,164
Langbeinite			
New Mexico	568,319	\$ 43,408,726	\$ 868,174
Lead			
Missouri	218,726	\$ 97,091,084	\$ 2,723,500
Leonardite			
North Dakota	2	\$ 14	\$ 2
Limestone			
Virginia	58,298	\$ 275,576	\$ 13,779
Magnesium			
Utah	32,240	\$ 689,421	\$ 20,687
Nitrogen			
North Dakota	52,826	\$ 7,246	\$ 910
Wyoming	<u>21,063</u>	<u>76,591</u>	<u>2,503</u>
Subtotal	73,889	\$ 83,837	\$ 3,413
Oil			
Alabama	159,063	\$ 2,478,088	\$ 294,941
Alaska	862,246	14,527,766	1,804,069

Table 23. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Oil (cont.)			
Arkansas	3,970	\$ 55,578	\$ 6,947
California	26,729,426	272,244,319	26,882,626
Colorado	6,753,428	117,243,837	16,048,151
Florida	12,045	195,285	24,411
Illinois	53,677	892,571	104,709
Kansas	365,579	5,992,462	725,989
Kentucky	16,505	274,797	5,924
Louisiana	902,129	15,466,780	1,699,204
Michigan	111,306	1,888,933	223,080
Mississippi	594,119	8,961,454	1,103,998
Montana	2,719,877	38,170,344	4,252,832
Nebraska	64,558	1,024,422	127,761
Nevada	1,272,002	15,581,713	1,966,375
New Mexico	27,613,704	460,199,304	47,275,841
North Dakota	5,274,557	83,091,667	9,976,595
Ohio	34,712	581,044	60,276
Oklahoma	186,662	3,147,201	344,077
Pennsylvania	263	4,776	597
South Dakota	261,018	3,974,046	477,994
Texas	408,339	6,839,219	794,559
Utah	3,878,921	65,988,509	6,980,308
West Virginia	1,900	33,004	4,126
Wyoming	43,297,135	669,046,019	72,133,786
Subtotal	121,577,141	\$1,787,903,138	\$193,319,176
Oil Lost			
Montana	69	\$ 934	\$ 110
New Mexico	90	1,515	189
Subtotal	159	\$ 2,449	\$ 299
Phosphate			
Florida	124,452	\$ 2,398,190	\$ 139,635
Idaho	5,426,563	96,610,138	4,830,511
Subtotal	5,551,015	\$ 99,008,328	\$ 4,970,146
Potash			
California	94,538	\$ 9,364,370	\$ 386,961
New Mexico	762,052	66,254,659	1,325,131
Utah	19,488	1,811,900	54,357
Subtotal	876,078	\$ 77,430,929	\$ 1,766,449
Purge Liquor			
Wyoming	51,790	\$ 1,088,048	\$ 54,402

Table 23. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Quartz Crystals			
Arkansas	23,682	\$ 50,684	\$ 2,534
Sand and Gravel			
Nevada	2,457,155	\$ 11,616,572	\$ 501,327
Sodium			
California	1,018,162	\$ 102,614,483	\$ 4,942,203
Colorado	44,198	5,949,691	297,485
New Mexico	190,265	333,569	17,141
Utah	3,578	7,167	215
Wyoming	<u>4,363,046</u>	<u>317,412,230</u>	<u>15,850,687</u>
Subtotal	5,619,249	\$ 426,317,140	\$ 21,107,731
Sulfur			
Alabama	483	\$ 16,830	\$ 2,108
California	2,010	12,945	647
Montana	2,336	13,696	811
New Mexico	31,996	367,669	16,079
North Dakota	3,030	35,941	1,501
Wyoming	<u>945,681</u>	<u>24,549,108</u>	<u>354,122</u>
Subtotal	985,536	\$ 24,996,189	\$ 375,268
Trona Ore			
California	49,344	\$ 1,532,318	\$ 76,616
Wyoming	<u>25,847</u>	<u>1,739,669</u>	<u>86,983</u>
Subtotal	75,191	\$ 3,271,987	\$ 163,599
Zinc			
Illinois	382	\$ 108,133	\$ 5,407
Missouri	<u>57,523</u>	<u>26,005,983</u>	<u>917,437</u>
Subtotal	57,905	\$ 26,114,116	\$ 922,844
Total		\$8,286,580,427	\$829,922,509

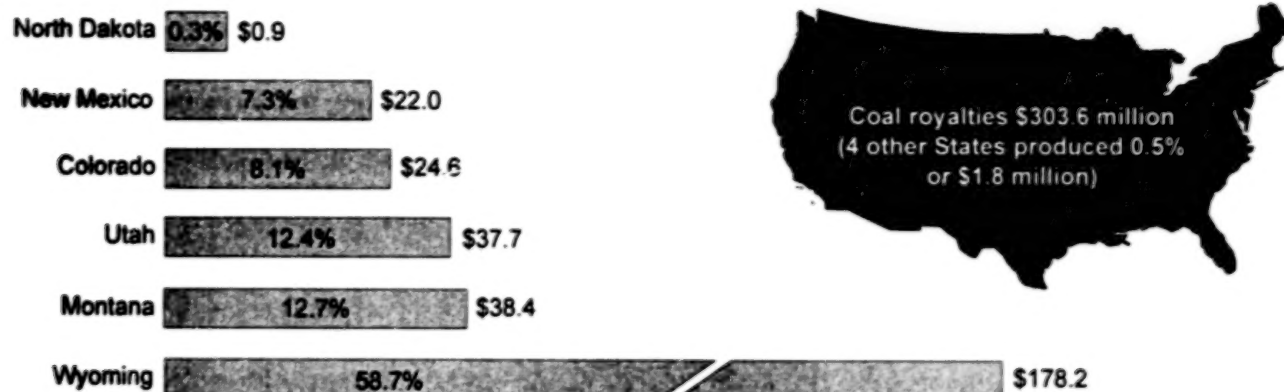


Figure 25. Coal royalties by State, in millions, from Federal onshore leases, Calendar Year 1995

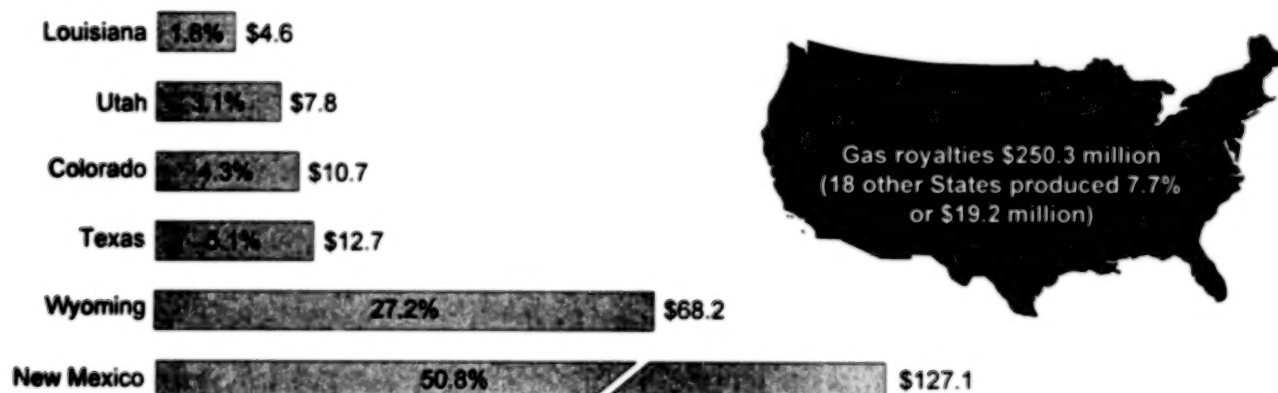


Figure 26. Gas royalties by State, in millions, from Federal onshore leases, Calendar Year 1995

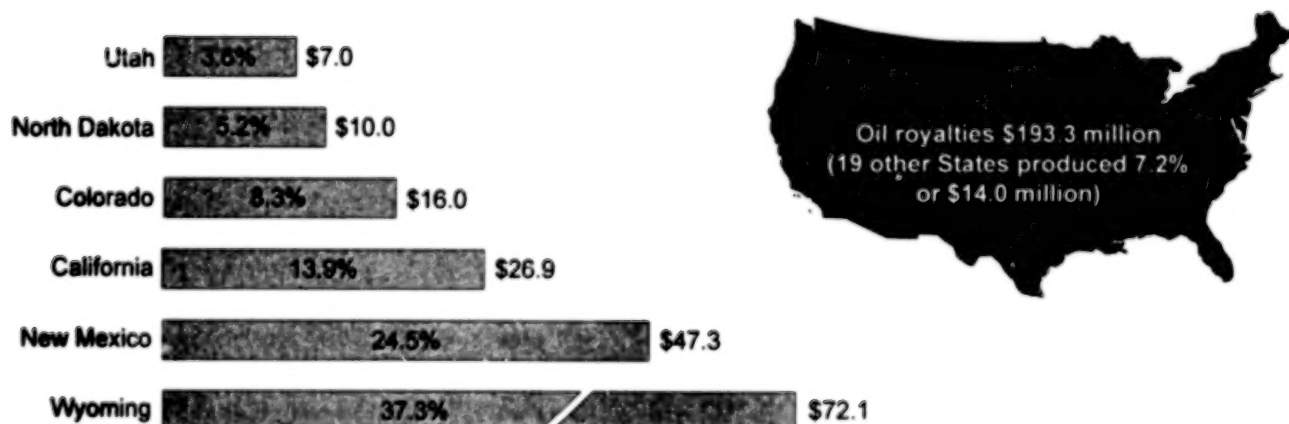


Figure 27. Oil royalties by State, in millions, from Federal onshore leases, Calendar Year 1995

Table 24. Summary of rents by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-95

	1985-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1985-95
Alabama	\$ 1,414,324	\$ 218,770	\$ 148,731	\$ 144,721	\$ 119,194	\$ 2,045,740
Alaska	19,771,361	622,470	184,277	75,555	79,005	20,732,668
Arizona	5,760,389	132,383	128,538	143,965	104,142	6,269,417
Arkansas	6,002,246	677,467	383,113	222,377	186,098	7,471,301
California	12,502,979	768,155	564,605	498,049	384,526	14,718,314
Colorado	53,604,177	3,868,770	3,288,528	3,228,768	3,117,022	67,107,265
Florida	2,238,926	118,743	68,496	56,473	43,354	2,525,992
Georgia	101,024	---	---	---	---	101,024
Idaho	7,367,676	62,797	59,346	61,136	5,699	7,556,654
Illinois	25,261	5,119	5,714	4,664	12,727	53,485
Indiana	2,921	---	15	15	415	3,366
Iowa	1,620	15	---	---	---	1,635
Kansas	325,069	9,894	10,575	20,002	23,579	389,119
Kentucky	251,894	28,648	43,962	29,487	28,090	382,081
Louisiana	1,249,728	360,187	346,610	335,101	373,264	2,664,890
Maryland	11,607	992	2,443	496	496	16,034
Michigan	3,466,322	246,307	196,934	153,398	115,897	4,178,858
Minnesota	84,749	1,617	6,880	900	35,071	129,217
Mississippi	4,306,931	585,985	485,045	429,009	418,426	6,225,396
Missouri	78,074	8,312	5,582	16,316	60,616	168,900
Montana	41,480,698	1,152,850	1,140,873	766,029	1,119,851	45,660,301
Nebraska	594,033	20,063	22,736	17,652	14,089	668,573
Nevada	58,351,087	5,605,720	6,077,074	5,769,184	4,582,157	80,385,222
New Mexico	46,820,788	2,791,251	2,813,487	2,606,661	2,456,895	57,489,082
New York	67,073	---	---	---	---	67,073
North Carolina ..	110,692	1,152	2,233	3,424	2,130	119,631
North Dakota ...	4,055,096	266,417	295,313	404,003	477,936	5,498,765
Ohio	162,342	8,238	25,622	24,051	33,588	253,841
Oklahoma	3,192,598	250,485	240,475	184,616	240,742	4,108,916
Oregon	10,471,256	128,890	103,696	107,749	(69,542)	10,742,049
Pennsylvania ...	14,167	6	1,015	1,017	1,127	17,332
South Carolina ..	19,024	---	1,034	2,373	555	22,986
South Dakota ..	4,545,939	222,940	185,368	185,604	211,510	5,351,361
Tennessee	71,578	253	253	253	---	72,337
Texas	1,859,729	234,910	292,359	282,450	316,163	2,985,611
Utah	59,053,368	4,233,102	4,973,504	4,335,627	4,328,797	76,924,398
Virginia	1,695,877	169,306	150,828	90,361	40,166	2,146,538
Washington	4,077,796	6,431	3,584	2,448	20,078	4,110,337
West Virginia ...	1,895,843	142,300	138,888	78,586	261,951	2,517,568
Wisconsin	407,321	9,222	1,119	1,638	3,197	422,497
Wyoming	<u>132,842,641</u>	<u>14,017,365</u>	<u>12,268,209</u>	<u>12,606,631</u>	<u>14,669,508</u>	<u>186,404,354</u>
Total	\$490,356,224	\$36,977,532	\$34,667,064	\$32,890,789	\$33,818,519	\$628,710,128

NOTE: Fluctuations in revenues from one year to another may be due to lease additions, lease terminations, estimated rent payments, and recoupments.

Table 25. Fiscal Year 1995 accepted bonus bids by State and commodity from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases

	No. of Leases	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids		No. of Leases	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
Alabama				New Mexico			
Oil & Gas	29	6,319	\$ 8,630	Oil & Gas	252	124,623	\$11,123,190
Arizona				North Dakota			
Oil & Gas	1	160	320	Coal	1	793	158,600
Arkansas				Oil & Gas	105	50,902	1,523,998
Oil & Gas	21	8,127	134,160	Ohio			
California				Oil & Gas	1	596	3,560
Oil & Gas	15	7,230	125,194	Oklahoma			
Colorado				Coal	4	8,537	998,144
Coal	1	2,770	6,408,035	Oil & Gas	59	26,837	515,699
Oil & Gas	207	154,493	5,314,422	South Dakota			
Kansas				Oil & Gas	40	24,900	759,830
Oil & Gas	7	2,252	24,690	Texas			
Kentucky				Oil & Gas	22	10,640	267,771
Oil & Gas	15	1,606	4,247	Utah			
Louisiana				Oil & Gas	250	223,628	6,247,404
Oil & Gas	24	6,640	190,705	Virginia			
Michigan				Oil & Gas	1	4	93
Oil & Gas	7	507	8,357	West Virginia			
Mississippi				Oil & Gas	1	2,528	9,402
Oil & Gas	129	36,472	460,728	Wyoming			
Montana				Coal	1	1,059	18,470,400
Oil & Gas	219	176,401	534,651	Oil & Gas	<u>1,658</u>	<u>1,422,239</u>	<u>19,576,414</u>
Nevada				Total	3,158	2,408,013	\$73,374,225
Oil & Gas	88	107,750	505,581				

NOTE: Accepted bonus bids in tables 25 and 26 include both revenues actually collected in Fiscal Year (FY) 1995 and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale. Bonus collections in tables 2 and 3 of this report represent actual payments received in Calendar Year (CY) 1995. Bonus revenues collected and deferred in FY 1995 in tables 25 and 26 will subsequently not correspond to bonus revenues collected in CY 1995 in tables 2 and 3.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

Table 26. Summary of accepted bonus bids from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1954-95

	Oil & Gas		Other Minerals		Totals	
	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
1954-59 . . .	270,448	\$ 4,685,364	79,394	\$ 3,174,974	349,842	\$ 7,860,338
1960	21,947	668,865	11,748	111,291	33,695	780,156
1961	27,466	12,395,374	25,863	1,030,725	53,329	13,426,099
1962	32,711	7,059,451	41,507	223,379	74,218	7,282,830
1963	53,124	2,089,236	54,244	475,288	107,368	2,564,524
1964	20,335	649,918	32,290	1,112,824	52,625	1,762,742
1965	46,572	1,805,432	30,009	1,072,714	76,581	2,878,146
1966	35,453	572,837	48,979	1,071,869	84,432	1,644,706
1967	61,665	764,296	47,606	936,656	109,271	1,700,952
1968	71,505	972,523	95,303	3,102,240	166,808	4,074,763
1969	36,969	754,543	---	---	36,969	754,543
1970	38,724	478,890	18,493	370,395	57,217	849,285
1971	52,102	1,163,136	28,706	7,627,114	80,808	8,790,250
1972	88,326	1,117,543	---	---	88,326	1,117,543
1973	89,315	2,203,370	133	33,635	89,448	2,237,005
1974	65,247	2,295,623	24,493	449,192,426	89,740	451,488,049
1975	112,401	8,202,991	362	3,618	112,763	8,206,609
1976	74,616	4,934,208	---	---	74,616	4,934,208
1977	80,529	7,820,947	---	---	80,529	7,820,947
1978	76,438	12,705,965	574	31,380	77,012	12,737,345
1979	62,447	7,597,171	6,475	816,008	68,922	8,413,179
1980	71,623	22,048,947	9,897	933,369	81,520	22,982,316
1981	126,070	103,314,389	60,034	25,358,616	186,104	128,673,005
1982	991,186	95,304,216	352,510	29,966,642	1,343,696	125,270,858
1983	131,702	31,150,106	173,694	30,958,099	305,396	62,108,205
1984	394,264	49,484,379	17,955	584,422	412,219	50,068,801
1985	517,612	47,367,665	4,444	227,094	522,056	47,594,759
1986	353,055	26,643,088	38,420	3,565,974	391,475	30,209,062
1987	211,488	33,345,494	6,333	1,407,220	217,821	34,752,714
1988	1,913,023	51,208,738	75,408	3,523,373	1,988,431	54,732,111
1989	2,831,737	62,847,022	26,963	16,746,107	2,858,700	79,593,129
1990	1,723,845	49,363,154	3,648	1,709,099	1,727,493	51,072,253
1991	1,845,365	41,493,134	10,224	8,061,021	1,855,589	49,554,155
1992	1,118,816	18,804,174	26,764	3,898,016	1,145,580	22,702,190
1993	1,744,777	22,747,870	11,270	196,686,517	1,756,047	219,434,387
1994	2,147,415	41,430,784	6,879	4,954,028	2,154,294	46,384,812
1995	<u>2,394,854</u>	<u>47,339,046</u>	<u>13,159</u>	<u>26,035,179</u>	<u>2,408,013</u>	<u>73,374,225</u>
Total	19,935,172	\$824,829,889	1,383,781	\$825,001,312	21,318,953	\$1,649,831,201

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

Table 27. Summary of other revenues by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-95

	1985-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1985-95
Alabama	\$ 137,912	\$ 34,563	\$ (26,494)	\$ 21,985	\$ 25,797	\$ 193,763
Alaska	6,922	2,669	4,565	478,152	(196,652)	295,656
Arizona	2,083	---	---	---	---	2,083
Arkansas	254,827	33,050	33,540	133,281	10,145	464,843
California	378,950	199,415	(2,674,052)	1,631,435	1,314,934	850,682
Colorado	6,405,218	751,532	407,985	1,161,621	1,775,766	10,502,122
Florida	15,326	2,649	4,718	4,933	5,946	33,572
Georgia	1,526	218	218	217	---	2,179
Idaho	393,439	70,743	71,594	78,872	110,797	725,445
Illinois	9,348	1,729	1,729	1,795	1,350	15,951
Kansas	67,177	43,413	120,836	48,226	720,783	1,000,435
Kentucky	67,232	29,077	50,762	23,169	24,823	195,063
Louisiana	97,658	23,365	6,733	1,008,978	72,700	1,209,434
Maryland	29,974	11,231	12,383	10,172	9,654	73,414
Michigan	23,531	844	(574)	18,271	10,448	52,520
Minnesota	367,562	53,796	30,476	54,066	48,660	554,560
Mississippi	53,118	50,975	40,033	(66,072)	15,111	93,165
Missouri	124,553	(2,155)	79,562	(24,209)	(109,940)	67,811
Montana	1,738,135	367,109	1,892,348	6,321,938	664,041	10,983,571
Nebraska	22,108	13,644	17,459	17,460	12,222	82,893
Nevada	58,149	20,977	6,845	4,341,874	17,012	4,444,857
New Mexico	9,028,816	3,230,011	5,011,395	2,208,365	2,375,679	21,854,266
New York	---	1,000	---	---	---	1,000
North Carolina ..	1,896	474	474	474	474	3,792
North Dakota ...	266,765	146,916	(93,359)	4,180,102	587,383	5,087,807
Ohio	17,820	1,873	2,340	1,892	2,078	26,003
Oklahoma	111,922	53,806	1,902,133	119,795	(91,569)	2,096,087
Pennsylvania ...	23,149	18,381	14,410	22,989	16,427	95,356
South Dakota ...	92,189	13,010	5,387	3,973	6,303	120,862
Tennessee	---	---	620	---	---	620
Texas	54,670	17,790	21,787	(573)	44,247	137,921
Utah	2,382,595	2,527,644	1,136,537	5,740,981	747,453	12,535,210
Virginia	19,393	2,515	7,272	2,943	1,926	34,049
Washington	8,470	---	---	---	---	8,470
West Virginia ...	379,310	215,620	193,046	133,450	173,608	1,095,034
Wyoming	<u>35,844,541</u>	<u>1,615,031</u>	<u>4,944,395</u>	<u>94,120,369</u>	<u>1,933,837</u>	<u>138,458,173</u>
Total	\$58,486,284	\$9,552,915	\$13,227,103	\$121,800,924	\$10,331,443	\$213,398,669

NOTE: This table was formerly titled "Summary of minimum royalties by State from Federal onshore mineral leases." The revenues in this table include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995. The figure in parenthesis in California in 1993 represents a refund resulting from a settlement.

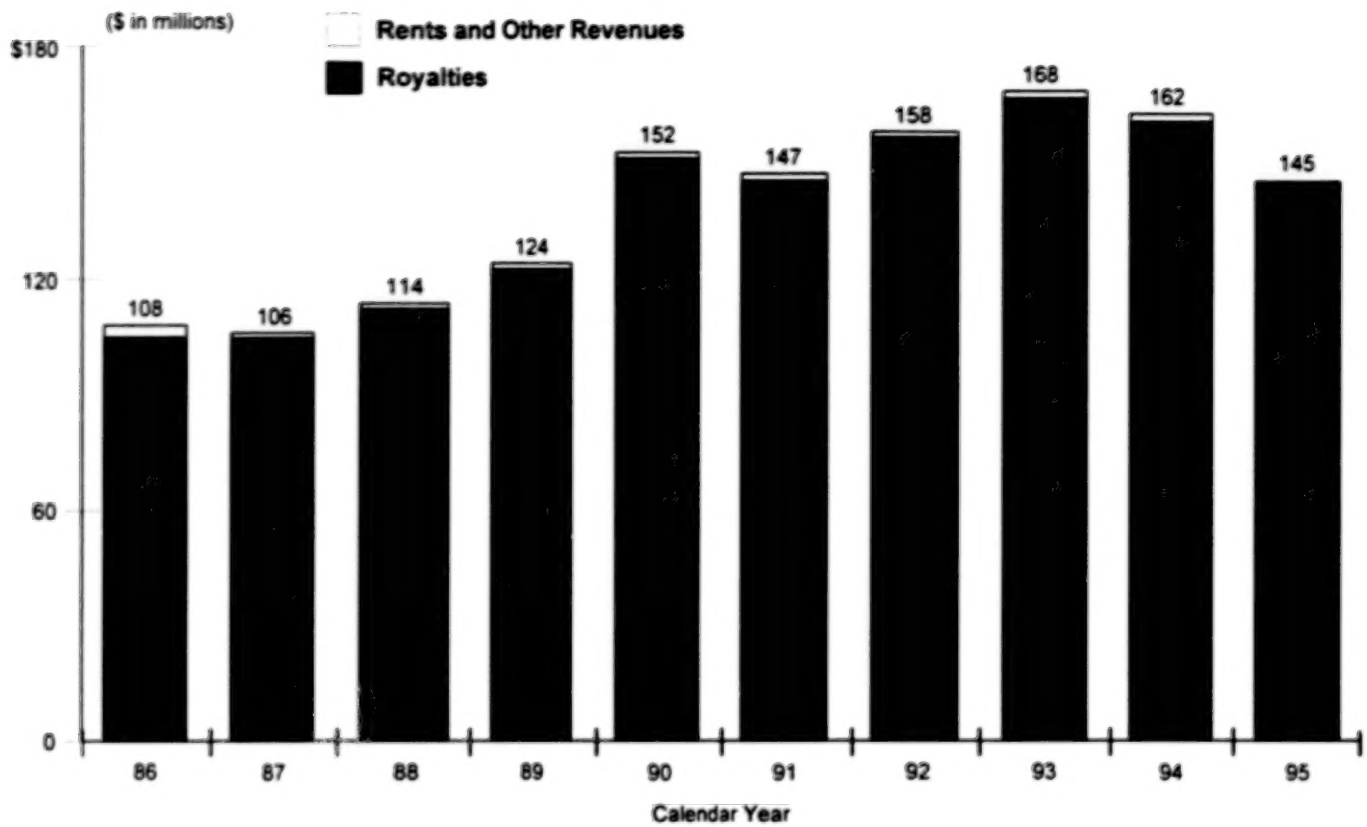


Figure 28. Revenues from Indian leases by source, 1986-95

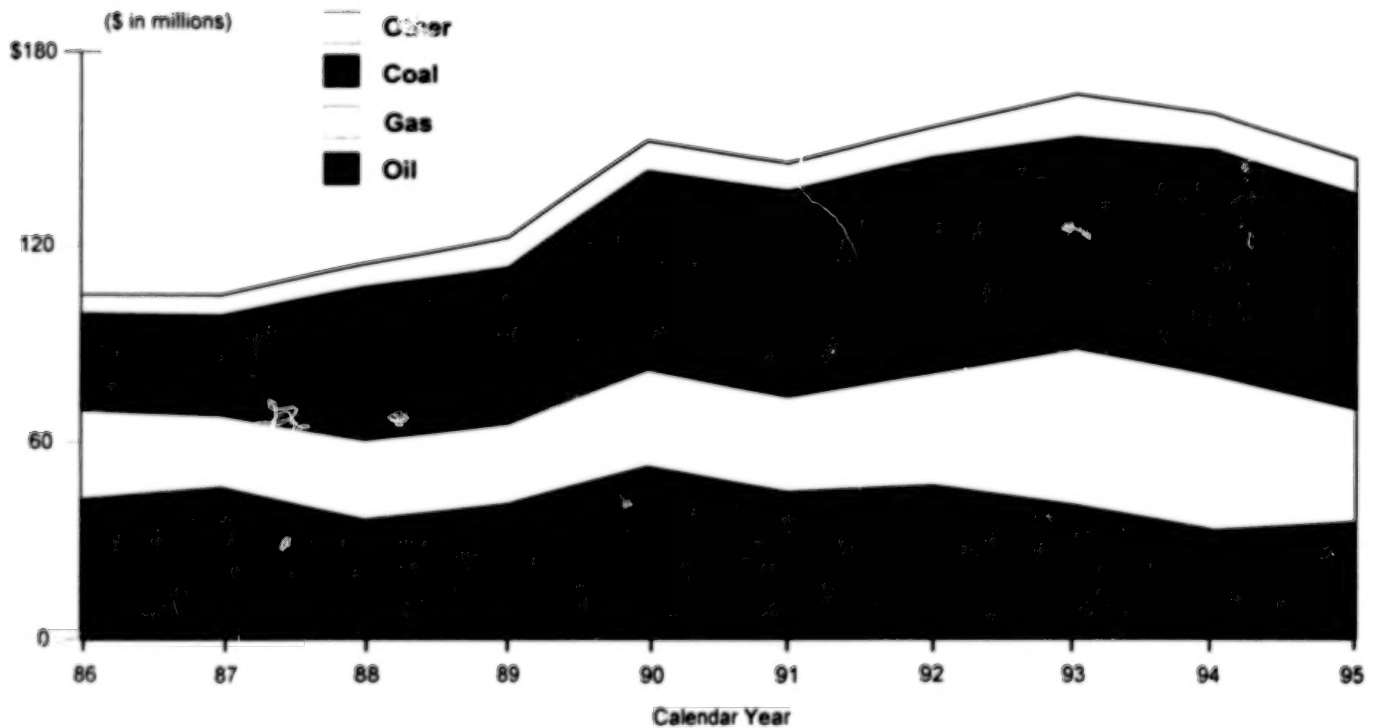


Figure 29. Royalties from Indian leases by commodity, 1986-95

Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral royalties, rents, and other revenues on Indian lands fell 10.7 percent, from \$162.2 million in 1994 to \$144.8 million in 1995 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 28). The decline was primarily attributed to reduced collections from coal and gas royalties, a lower volume of settlement payments, and a number of recoupments of estimated gas royalty payments. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995. Indian revenues addressed in this report exclude the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska and the Osage Nation, which collect their own revenues.

Indian mineral royalties fell 8.6 percent, from \$160.3 million in 1994 to \$146.4 million in 1995 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 29). Significant declines in coal, copper, gas, and phosphate were offset, in part, by an increase in royalties from oil, gas plant products, and sand and gravel.

Indian oil sales volume fell 3.4 percent; however, Indian oil royalties were up 7.8 percent, from \$32.7 million in 1994 to \$35.3 million in 1995 (table 28 and figure 30). The growth in royalties is a result of higher demand for oil in Europe and the developing nations of Asia which created upward pressure on domestic oil prices.

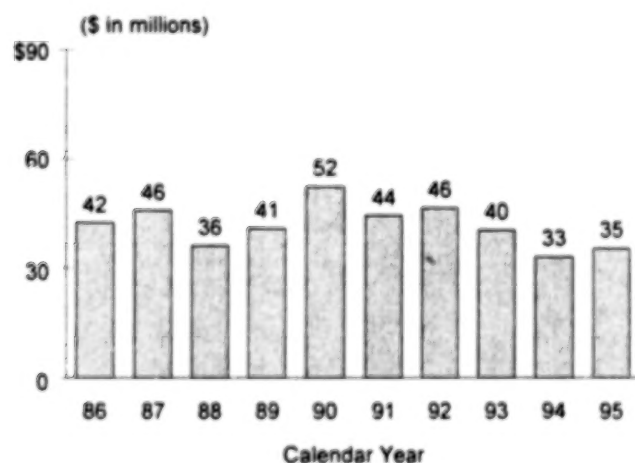


Figure 30. Oil royalties from Indian leases, 1986-95

Indian gas sales volume rose 4.2 percent during the year; however, gas royalties fell 27 percent, from \$47.5 million in 1994 to \$34.7 million in 1995 (table 28 and figure 31). The decline in royalties is attributed to falling gas prices in the first three quarters of the year.

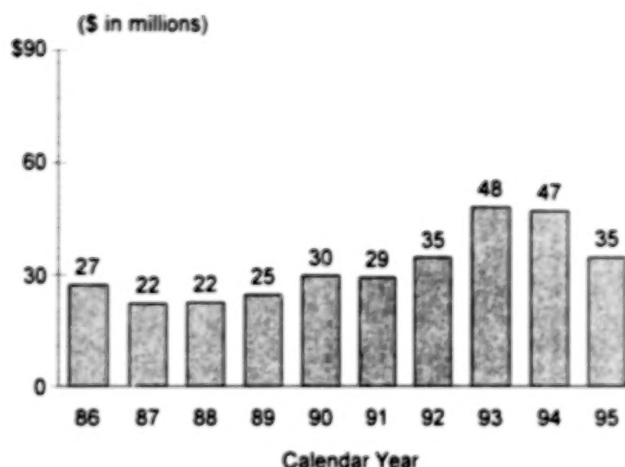


Figure 31. Gas royalties from Indian leases, 1986-95

The U.S. Department of Energy advises that a mild winter in late 1994 and the first part of 1995 created excess supply inventories and low gas injections in storage facilities. A colder-than-expected autumn helped to reverse the trend; however, the increase in the fall could not offset the effects of low prices in the first three quarters of the year.

Indian coal sales volume fell 1.9 percent while coal royalties dropped 4.7 percent, from \$68.9 million in 1994 to \$65.7 million in 1995 (table 28 and figure 32). Coal royalties continue to provide the largest source of revenue to the Indian community from mineral leasing (tables 28 and 29, and figure 29).

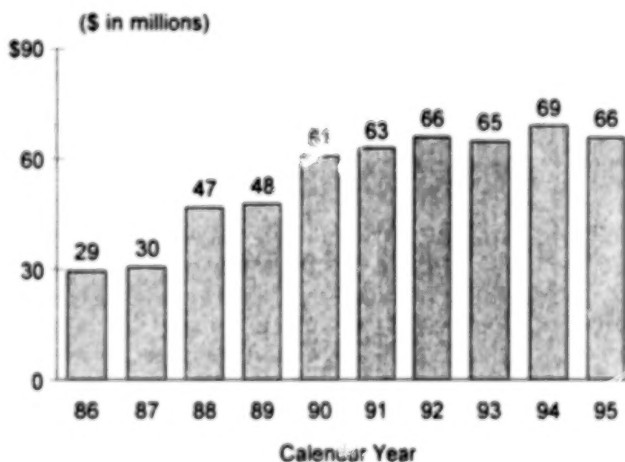


Figure 32. Coal royalties from Indian leases, 1986-95

Royalties from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal fell 3.2 percent, from \$11.1 million in 1994 to \$10.8 million in 1995 (table 28 and figure 33). The decline in royalties from copper and phosphate was offset, in part, by increased revenues from gas plant products and sand and gravel.

Indian rents increased from \$167,163 in 1994 to \$525,784 in 1995. A series of recoupments for estimated gas royalty payments created a net refund of \$2.1 million in other revenues during the year (tables 2 and 3). Other revenues include settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. Estimated royalty payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995.

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 7,756 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 2.6 million acres on Indian lands in 1995 (tables 44 and 45). This number includes 3,950 producing or producible Indian oil and gas leases on 1.7 million acres (tables 36 and 37).

The figure further includes 6 coal leases on 123,517 acres (tables 38 and 39) and 52 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 19,008 acres (tables 40 and 41).

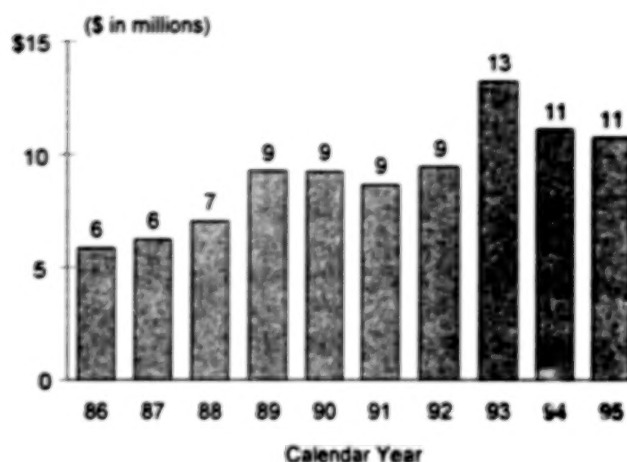


Figure 33. Other royalties from Indian leases, 1986-95

Principal Indian Tribes Served by the Minerals Management Service

Alabama-Coushatta
 Arapaho
 Assiniboine Sioux
 Blackfeet
 Caddo
 Cherokee
 Cheyenne-Arapaho
 Chickasaw
 Chilocco Indian School
 Chippewa-Cree
 Choctaw
 Colorado River
 Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
 Creek
 Creek-Thlopthlocco

Crow
 Delaware
 Ft. Mohave
 Gila River Indian Community
 Hopi
 Jicarilla Apache
 Morongo Band Mission Indians
 Navajo
 Pala Band Mission Indians
 Pawnee
 Ponca
 Pueblo of Sandia
 Pueblo of San Ildefonso
 Pueblo of Zia
 Pyramid Lake Paiute

Quechan
 Sac and Fox
 Salt River-Pima Maricopa
 Santa Ana Pueblo
 Seminole
 Shoshone
 Shoshone Bannock
 Soboba Band Mission Indians
 Southern Ute
 Tohono O'Odham
 Ute
 Ute Mountain Ute
 Wichita

NOTE: The Indian Tribes listed above are served by the Minerals Management Service through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-95

	1937-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1937-95
Alaska						
Gas						
Sales Volume	277,556	---	---	---	---	277,556
Sales Value	\$ 39,269	---	---	---	---	\$ 39,269
Royalties	\$ 6,541	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,541
Total Royalties	\$ 6,541	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,541
Arizona						
Coal						
Sales Volume	206,212,385	12,951,372	12,257,727	12,263,813	12,249,420	255,934,717
Sales Value	\$2,701,974,481	\$264,235,116	\$264,025,579	\$262,693,707	\$258,409,920	\$3,751,338,803
Royalties	\$ 169,045,573	\$ 33,054,106	\$ 32,999,499	\$ 32,838,562	\$ 32,301,238	\$ 300,238,978
Gas						
Sales Volume	13,261,182	394,732	49,150	554,382	1,967,104	16,226,550
Sales Value	\$ 3,041,560	\$ 380,899	\$ 38,927	\$ 537,628	\$ 1,440,917	\$ 5,439,931
Royalties	\$ 392,870	\$ 63,199	\$ 4,866	\$ 149,355	\$ 253,614	\$ 863,904
Oil						
Sales Volume	19,818,839	87,672	85,711	83,045	78,818	20,154,085
Sales Value	\$ 120,945,843	\$ 1,585,035	\$ 1,407,826	\$ 1,289,875	\$ 1,316,376	\$ 126,544,955
Royalties	\$ 19,670,876	\$ 259,247	\$ 231,635	\$ 195,098	\$ 152,170	\$ 20,509,026
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 448,693,207	\$ 36,798,858	\$131,729,386	\$ 53,308,441	\$ 53,261,240	\$ 723,791,132
Royalties	\$ 48,364,122	\$ 4,244,011	\$ 7,947,579	\$ 6,740,749	\$ 6,743,051	\$ 74,039,512
Total Royalties	\$ 237,473,441	\$ 37,620,563	\$ 41,183,579	\$ 39,923,764	\$ 39,450,073	\$ 395,651,420
California						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 50,396,239	\$ 4,569,201	\$ 4,373,269	\$ 4,888,550	\$ 3,377,938	\$ 67,605,197
Royalties	\$ 5,559,525	\$ 474,087	\$ 584,924	\$ 761,295	\$ 531,480	\$ 7,911,311
Total Royalties	\$ 5,559,525	\$ 474,087	\$ 584,924	\$ 761,295	\$ 531,480	\$ 7,911,311

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-95 (cont.)

	1937-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1937-95
Colorado						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,659	---	---	---	---	1,659
Sales Value	\$ 7,723	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,723
Royalties	\$ 198	---	---	---	---	\$ 198
Gas						
Sales Volume	673,816,896	59,788,870	88,743,753	111,633,339	114,480,481	1,048,463,339
Sales Value	\$539,780,975	\$84,731,177	\$143,541,639	\$160,984,715	\$112,328,467	\$1,041,366,973
Royalties	\$ 67,639,554	\$10,990,326	\$ 18,666,573	\$ 21,195,219	\$ 14,228,833	\$ 132,720,505
Oil						
Sales Volume	5,210,005	165,532	128,491	201,999	230,713	5,936,740
Sales Value	\$ 58,610,529	\$ 3,159,855	\$ 2,061,257	\$ 3,336,771	\$ 3,881,639	\$ 71,050,051
Royalties	\$ 9,069,545	\$ 524,866	\$ 398,970	\$ 528,717	\$ 620,181	\$ 11,142,279
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 6,528,812	\$ (129,325)	\$ (432,585)	\$ 1,494,120	\$ (50,557)	\$ 7,410,465
Royalties	\$ 819,966	\$ (12,289)	\$ (27,255)	\$ 210,533	\$ 15,413	\$ 1,006,368
Total Royalties	\$ 77,529,263	\$11,502,903	\$ 19,038,288	\$ 21,934,469	\$ 14,864,427	\$ 144,869,350
Florida						
Oil						
Sales Volume	4,688	---	---	---	---	4,688
Sales Value	\$ 51,367	---	---	---	---	\$ 51,367
Royalties	\$ 6,422	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,422
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 451,024	---	---	---	---	\$ 451,024
Royalties	\$ 45,103	---	---	---	---	\$ 45,103
Total Royalties	\$ 51,525	---	---	---	---	\$ 51,525
Idaho						
Other						
Sales Value	\$292,921,741	\$13,683,175	\$ 14,655,816	\$ 3,045,220	\$ 604,431	\$ 324,910,383
Royalties	\$ 29,020,226	\$ 1,750,810	\$ 1,823,056	\$ 244,480	\$ 45,391	\$ 32,883,963
Total Royalties	\$ 29,020,226	\$ 1,750,810	\$ 1,823,056	\$ 244,480	\$ 45,391	\$ 32,883,963

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-95 (cont.)

	1937-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1937-95
Michigan						
Gas						
Sales Volume	23,729	54	23	50	---	23,856
Sales Value	\$ 23,224	\$ 151	\$ 66	\$ 141	---	\$ 23,582
Royalties	\$ 2,847	\$ 19	\$ 8	\$ 18	---	\$ 2,892
Oil						
Sales Volume	47,045	797	630	627	427	49,526
Sales Value	\$ 504,787	\$ 15,665	\$ 11,028	\$ 9,780	\$ 7,390	\$ 548,650
Royalties	\$ 68,617	\$ 2,112	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,047	\$ 74,596
Total Royalties	\$ 71,464	\$ 2,131	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,047	\$ 77,488
Minnesota						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 178,461	---	---	---	---	\$ 178,461
Royalties	\$ 6,455	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,455
Total Royalties	\$ 6,455	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,455
Montana						
Coal						
Sales Volume	54,467,405	2,299,856	3,517,511	4,133,947	4,468,127	68,886,846
Sales Value	\$434,559,794	\$11,591,274	\$28,040,475	\$23,726,452	\$25,943,606	\$523,861,601
Royalties	\$ 27,987,369	\$ 1,175,285	\$ 1,785,621	\$ 1,979,487	\$ 2,037,249	\$ 34,965,011
Gas						
Sales Volume	31,767,869	1,376,812	1,701,053	1,591,450	1,586,716	38,023,900
Sales Value	\$ 35,932,443	\$ 2,265,278	\$ 3,189,847	\$ 2,497,036	\$ 2,342,285	\$ 46,226,889
Royalties	\$ 5,312,586	\$ 339,656	\$ 481,561	\$ 378,055	\$ 350,749	\$ 6,862,607
Oil						
Sales Volume	95,010,639	940,203	1,016,902	891,802	851,205	98,710,751
Sales Value	\$620,151,504	\$16,228,556	\$15,771,788	\$12,256,942	\$13,154,167	\$677,562,957
Royalties	\$ 85,466,619	\$ 2,411,597	\$ 2,424,425	\$ 1,866,154	\$ 2,024,169	\$ 94,192,964
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 17,442,133	\$ 32,868	\$ 93,868	\$ 28,611	\$ 123,627	\$ 17,721,107
Royalties	\$ 1,037,418	\$ 3,385	\$ 8,962	\$ 2,373	\$ 9,132	\$ 1,061,270
Total Royalties	\$119,803,992	\$ 3,929,923	\$ 4,700,569	\$ 4,226,069	\$ 4,421,299	\$137,081,852

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-95 (cont.)

	1937-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1937-95
Nevada						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 12,395,267	\$ 1,148,408	\$ 1,554,294	\$ 2,077,017	\$ 2,188,615	\$ 19,363,601
Royalties	\$ 1,088,418	\$ 96,307	\$ 145,813	\$ 180,857	\$ 179,074	\$ 1,690,469
Total Royalties	\$ 1,088,418	\$ 96,307	\$ 145,813	\$ 180,857	\$ 179,074	\$ 1,690,469
New Mexico						
Coal						
Sales Volume	217,198,813	12,893,539	12,316,224	12,523,652	11,647,591	266,579,819
Sales Value	\$2,654,330,406	\$272,059,280	\$249,852,677	\$271,684,975	\$247,836,433	\$3,695,763,771
Royalties	\$ 190,307,409	\$ 31,689,497	\$ 29,964,701	\$ 34,086,364	\$ 31,351,861	\$ 317,399,832
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,767,753,586	45,142,344	51,673,798	49,858,019	51,919,128	1,966,346,875
Sales Value	\$1,447,833,761	\$ 76,521,999	\$ 99,842,377	\$ 90,705,496	\$ 74,253,224	\$1,789,156,857
Royalties	\$ 187,995,981	\$ 9,505,570	\$ 12,922,892	\$ 11,427,787	\$ 9,327,739	\$ 231,179,969
Oil						
Sales Volume	111,620,397	1,284,980	1,167,505	1,042,839	980,395	116,096,116
Sales Value	\$ 833,916,753	\$ 23,490,282	\$ 19,629,051	\$ 15,815,422	\$ 16,636,428	\$ 909,487,936
Royalties	\$ 115,615,483	\$ 3,441,379	\$ 2,859,905	\$ 2,225,598	\$ 2,343,909	\$ 126,486,274
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 741,420,913	\$ 11,268,429	\$ 10,481,841	\$ 13,647,454	\$ 15,722,906	\$ 792,541,543
Royalties	\$ 106,379,510	\$ 1,812,566	\$ 1,762,046	\$ 2,374,171	\$ 2,486,187	\$ 114,814,480
Total Royalties	\$ 600,298,383	\$ 46,449,012	\$ 47,509,544	\$ 50,113,920	\$ 45,509,696	\$ 789,880,555
North Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,921	---	---	---	---	2,921
Sales Value	\$ 8,834	---	---	---	---	\$ 8,834
Royalties	\$ 540	---	---	---	---	\$ 540
Gas						
Sales Volume	11,292,588	232,426	107,177	101,854	201,341	11,935,386
Sales Value	\$ 2,325,736	\$ 111,027	\$ 116,433	\$ 109,691	\$ 235,204	\$ 2,898,091
Royalties	\$ 305,187	\$ 16,786	\$ 17,391	\$ 15,770	\$ 30,093	\$ 385,227
Oil						
Sales Volume	9,714,000	202,633	148,941	127,664	132,561	10,325,799
Sales Value	\$ 59,865,067	\$ 3,646,932	\$ 2,465,491	\$ 1,859,620	\$ 2,059,749	\$ 69,896,859
Royalties	\$ 8,146,291	\$ 560,405	\$ 371,120	\$ 273,129	\$ 304,543	\$ 9,655,488
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,408,019	\$ 155,682	\$ 106,691	\$ 65,976	\$ 39,591	\$ 5,775,959
Royalties	\$ 425,098	\$ 18,764	\$ 9,947	\$ 5,623	\$ 1,936	\$ 461,368
Total Royalties	\$ 8,877,116	\$ 595,955	\$ 398,458	\$ 294,522	\$ 336,572	\$ 10,502,623

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-95 (cont.)

	1937-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1937-95
Oklahoma						
Coal						
Sales Volume	9,375,686	---	---	---	---	9,375,686
Sales Value	\$ 37,232,091	---	---	---	---	\$ 37,232,091
Royalties	\$ 1,050,777	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,050,777
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,093,518,793	26,087,004	25,093,022	25,695,691	25,726,029	1,196,120,539
Sales Value	\$1,228,823,389	\$46,500,233	\$51,584,467	\$49,452,288	\$36,846,849	\$1,413,207,226
Royalties	\$ 158,159,791	\$ 7,559,284	\$ 9,034,465	\$ 8,600,735	\$ 6,098,347	\$ 189,452,622
Oil						
Sales Volume	377,652,450	2,424,784	2,046,793	1,855,168	1,589,152	385,568,347
Sales Value	\$1,978,307,226	\$44,426,228	\$35,283,885	\$27,932,553	\$26,271,616	\$2,112,221,508
Royalties	\$ 253,840,208	\$ 6,775,600	\$ 5,101,160	\$ 4,100,508	\$ 3,893,532	\$ 273,711,008
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 331,426,499	\$ 3,186,489	\$ 3,376,788	\$ 1,914,725	\$ 1,810,530	\$ 341,715,031
Royalties	\$ 25,687,388	\$ 446,559	\$ 317,472	\$ 234,409	\$ 274,085	\$ 26,959,913
Total Royalties	\$ 438,738,164	\$14,781,443	\$14,453,097	\$12,935,652	\$10,265,964	\$ 491,174,320
South Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	15,876	---	---	---	---	15,876
Sales Value	\$ 72,302	---	---	---	---	\$ 72,302
Royalties	\$ 3,175	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,175
Oil						
Sales Volume	107,455	5,706	4,805	4,181	4,235	126,362
Sales Value	\$ 1,633,267	\$ 90,314	\$ 60,964	\$ 43,656	\$ 50,597	\$ 1,878,798
Royalties	\$ 293,532	\$ 17,862	\$ 12,193	\$ 8,731	\$ 10,119	\$ 342,437
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,950,624	---	---	---	---	\$ 5,950,624
Royalties	\$ 474,609	---	---	---	---	\$ 474,609
Total Royalties	\$ 771,316	\$ 17,862	\$ 12,193	\$ 8,731	\$ 10,119	\$ 820,221
Texas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,586,505	2,492,135	2,118,952	2,413,648	2,172,808	12,915,836
Sales Value	\$ 2,831,452	\$ 4,147,486	\$ 4,677,144	\$ 4,890,066	\$ 3,570,860	\$ 23,250,736
Royalties	\$ 493,189	\$ 752,980	\$ 878,613	\$ 947,969	\$ 694,711	\$ 4,344,068
Oil						
Sales Volume	159,603	160,376	165,853	224,654	160,698	1,014,344
Sales Value	\$ 3,512,599	\$ 3,109,556	\$ 2,883,637	\$ 3,534,374	\$ 2,759,779	\$ 18,749,934
Royalties	\$ 623,930	\$ 580,885	\$ 564,507	\$ 693,289	\$ 540,973	\$ 3,578,856
Total Royalties	\$ 1,117,119	\$ 1,333,665	\$ 1,443,120	\$ 1,641,258	\$ 1,235,684	\$ 7,922,924

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-95 (cont.)

	1937-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1937-95
Utah						
Gas						
Sales Volume	309,853,423	8,863,289	8,292,811	7,701,682	5,989,236	340,700,441
Sales Value	\$ 299,092,596	\$ 21,355,488	\$ 20,930,432	\$ 15,328,373	\$ 8,819,867	\$ 365,526,756
Royalties	\$ 45,959,134	\$ 3,299,076	\$ 3,202,965	\$ 2,400,349	\$ 1,355,914	\$ 56,217,438
Oil						
Sales Volume	434,965,773	7,681,932	7,837,548	7,290,508	7,167,286	464,943,047
Sales Value	\$3,728,556,062	\$150,196,064	\$137,830,240	\$114,710,491	\$123,368,906	\$4,254,661,763
Royalties	\$ 559,044,726	\$ 25,067,256	\$ 23,007,348	\$ 18,776,066	\$ 19,960,287	\$ 646,855,683
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 182,617,593	\$ 3,818,719	\$ 3,240,060	\$ 2,184,483	\$ 2,655,194	\$ 194,516,049
Royalties	\$ 12,609,605	\$ 519,516	\$ 365,348	\$ 227,236	\$ 251,181	\$ 13,972,886
Total Royalties	\$ 617,613,465	\$ 28,885,848	\$ 26,575,661	\$ 21,403,651	\$ 21,567,382	\$ 717,046,007
Washington						
Gas						
Sales Volume	2,939	---	---	---	---	2,939
Sales Value	\$ 1,170	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,170
Royalties	\$ 146	---	---	---	---	\$ 146
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 49,866,391	\$ 763,737	\$ 1,545,916	\$ 857,249	\$ 1,604,614	\$ 54,637,907
Royalties	\$ 5,132,919	\$ 70,259	\$ 284,272	\$ 128,150	\$ 213,364	\$ 5,828,964
Total Royalties	\$ 5,133,065	\$ 70,259	\$ 284,272	\$ 128,150	\$ 213,364	\$ 5,829,110
Wisconsin						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 40,711	---	---	---	---	\$ 40,711
Royalties	\$ 3,271	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,271
Total Royalties	\$ 3,271	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,271

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-95 (cont.)

	1937-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1937-95
Wyoming						
Gas						
Sales Volume	364,445,549	5,307,732	11,226,343	9,480,135	13,767,763	404,227,522
Sales Value	\$ 325,879,433	\$ 12,741,101	\$ 17,648,161	\$ 14,202,443	\$ 14,600,508	\$ 385,071,646
Royalties	\$ 48,199,967	\$ 2,103,759	\$ 2,821,107	\$ 2,382,380	\$ 2,315,144	\$ 57,822,357
Oil						
Sales Volume	259,106,759	2,377,418	1,998,419	1,845,015	1,909,177	267,236,788
Sales Value	\$1,522,321,481	\$ 33,763,484	\$ 26,496,232	\$ 21,773,231	\$ 25,615,408	\$1,629,969,836
Royalties	\$ 223,567,911	\$ 6,745,055	\$ 5,385,643	\$ 4,065,760	\$ 5,447,990	\$ 245,212,359
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 7,895,685	\$ 314,803	\$ 239,834	\$ 157,799	\$ 160,452	\$ 8,768,573
Royalties	\$ 787,972	\$ 37,633	\$ 10,484	\$ 6,630	\$ 6,741	\$ 849,460
Total Royalties	\$ 272,555,850	\$ 8,886,447	\$ 8,217,234	\$ 6,454,770	\$ 7,769,875	\$ 303,884,176
Indian Totals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	487,274,745	28,144,767	28,091,462	28,921,412	28,365,138	600,797,524
Sales Value	\$5,828,185,631	\$547,885,670	\$541,918,731	\$558,105,134	\$532,189,959	\$8,008,285,125
Royalties	\$ 388,395,041	\$ 65,918,888	\$ 64,749,821	\$ 68,904,413	\$ 65,690,348	\$ 653,658,511
Gas						
Sales Volume	4,269,732,403	149,685,398	189,006,082	209,030,250	217,810,606	5,035,264,739
Sales Value	\$3,888,738,736	\$248,754,839	\$341,569,493	\$338,707,877	\$254,438,181	\$5,072,209,126
Royalties	\$ 515,044,399	\$ 34,630,655	\$ 48,030,441	\$ 47,497,637	\$ 34,655,144	\$ 679,858,276
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,313,560,813	15,332,033	14,601,598	13,567,482	13,104,667	1,370,166,593
Sales Value	\$8,931,326,474	\$279,711,971	\$243,901,399	\$202,562,715	\$215,122,055	\$9,872,624,614
Royalties	\$1,275,989,632	\$ 46,386,064	\$ 40,358,446	\$ 32,734,330	\$ 35,298,920	\$1,431,767,392
Other						
Sales Value	\$2,153,633,319	\$ 75,611,044	\$170,965,178	\$ 83,669,645	\$ 81,498,581	\$2,565,377,767
Royalties	\$ 237,441,605	\$ 9,461,608	\$ 13,232,648	\$ 11,116,506	\$ 10,757,035	\$ 282,009,402
Total Royalties	\$2,416,870,677	\$156,397,215	\$166,371,356	\$160,252,886	\$146,401,447	\$3,047,293,581

Table 29. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Chat			
Oklahoma	189,411	\$ 189,411	\$ 56,824
Coal			
Arizona	12,249,420	\$258,409,920	\$32,301,238
Montana	4,468,127	25,943,606	2,037,249
New Mexico	11,647,591	247,836,433	31,351,861
Subtotal	28,365,138	\$532,189,959	\$65,690,348
Copper			
Arizona	60,116	\$ 41,874,474	\$ 5,094,418
Gas			
Arizona	1,967,104	\$ 1,440,917	\$ 253,614
Colorado	114,480,481	112,328,467	14,228,833
Montana	1,586,716	2,342,285	350,749
New Mexico	51,919,128	74,253,224	9,327,739
North Dakota	201,341	235,204	30,093
Oklahoma	25,726,029	36,846,849	6,098,347
Texas	2,172,808	3,570,860	694,711
Utah	5,989,236	8,819,867	1,355,914
Wyoming	13,767,763	14,600,508	2,315,144
Subtotal	217,810,606	\$254,438,181	\$34,655,144
Gas Lost			
Colorado	101,771	\$ 134,337	\$ 22,300
New Mexico	132	263	33
Subtotal	101,903	\$ 134,600	\$ 22,333
Gas Plant Products			
Colorado	(987,911)	\$ (272,335)	\$ (20,260)
Montana	413,598	123,627	9,132
New Mexico	45,326,158	9,371,059	875,889
North Dakota	135,245	39,386	1,912
Oklahoma	5,463,154	1,214,538	202,841
Utah	8,959,707	2,472,136	192,150
Wyoming	458,838	160,452	6,741
Subtotal	59,768,789	\$ 13,108,863	\$ 1,268,405
Gypsum			
New Mexico	563,536	\$ 2,254,144	\$ 495,706
Limestone			
Oklahoma	91,140	\$ 390,991	\$ 10,025

Table 29. Calendar Year 1995 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Indian mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Molybdenum			
Arizona	35	\$ 110,171	\$ 11,017
Oil			
Arizona	78,818	\$ 1,316,376	\$ 152,170
Colorado	230,713	3,881,639	620,181
Michigan	427	7,390	1,047
Montana	851,205	13,154,167	2,024,169
New Mexico	980,395	16,636,428	2,343,909
North Dakota	132,561	2,059,749	304,543
Oklahoma	1,589,152	26,271,616	3,893,532
South Dakota	4,235	50,597	10,119
Texas	160,698	2,759,779	540,973
Utah	7,167,286	123,368,906	19,960,287
Wyoming	1,909,177	25,615,408	5,447,990
Subtotal	13,104,667	\$ 215,122,055	\$ 35,298,920
Oil Lost			
Colorado	1	\$ 14	\$ 2
Phosphate			
Idaho	11,070	\$ 604,431	\$ 45,391
Sand and Gravel			
Arizona	2,327,537	\$ 10,644,457	\$ 1,625,254
California	703,924	3,377,938	531,480
Colorado	25,714	87,427	13,371
Nevada	497,783	2,188,615	179,074
New Mexico	1,596,831	4,097,440	1,114,559
Oklahoma	8,900	15,590	4,395
Utah	101,644	183,058	59,031
Washington	691,473	1,604,614	213,364
Subtotal	5,953,806	\$ 22,199,139	\$ 3,740,528
Silica Sand			
Arizona	28,095	\$ 632,138	\$ 12,362
Sulfur			
North Dakota	29	\$ 205	\$ 24
Total		\$1,083,248,776	\$146,401,447

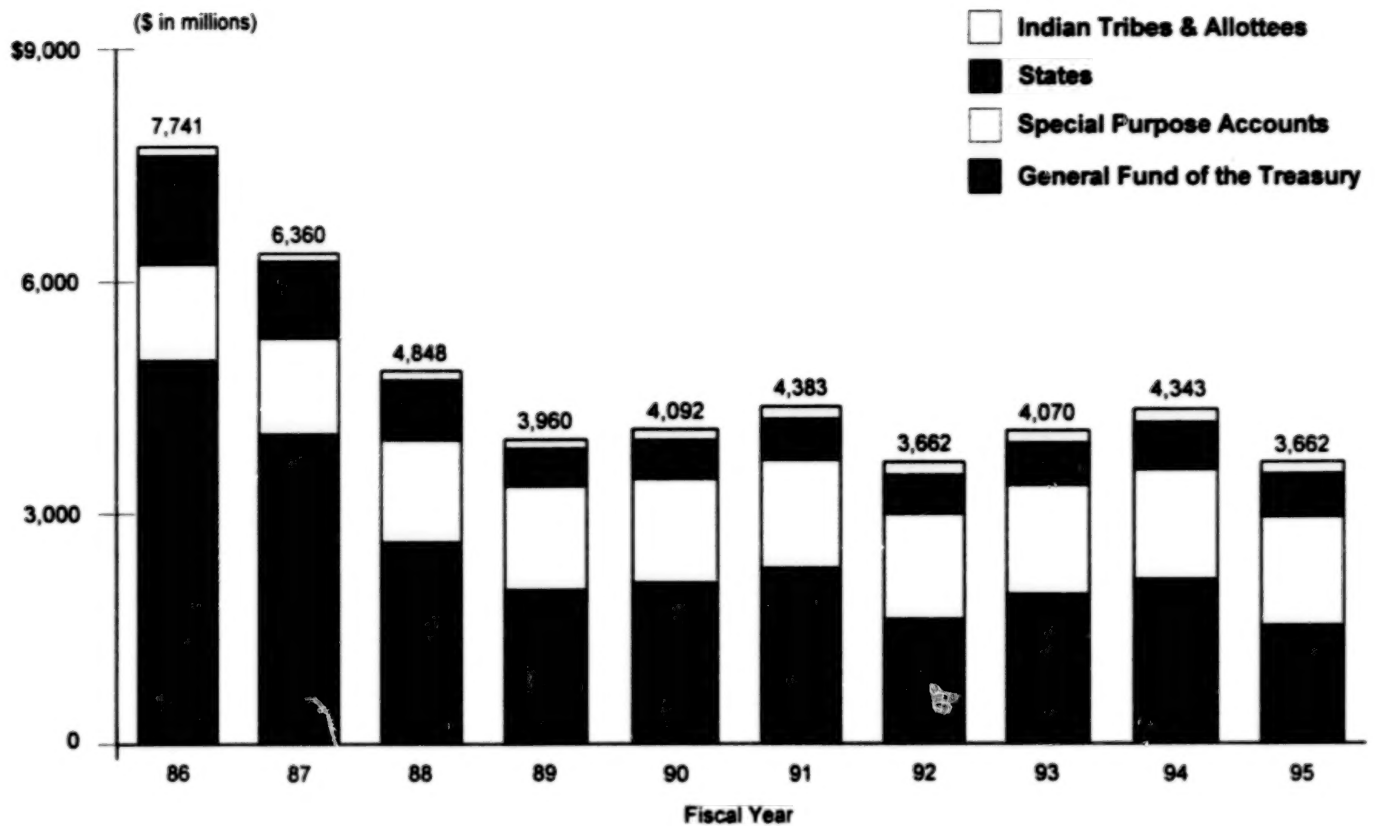


Figure 34. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and Indian Leases, Fiscal Years 1986-95

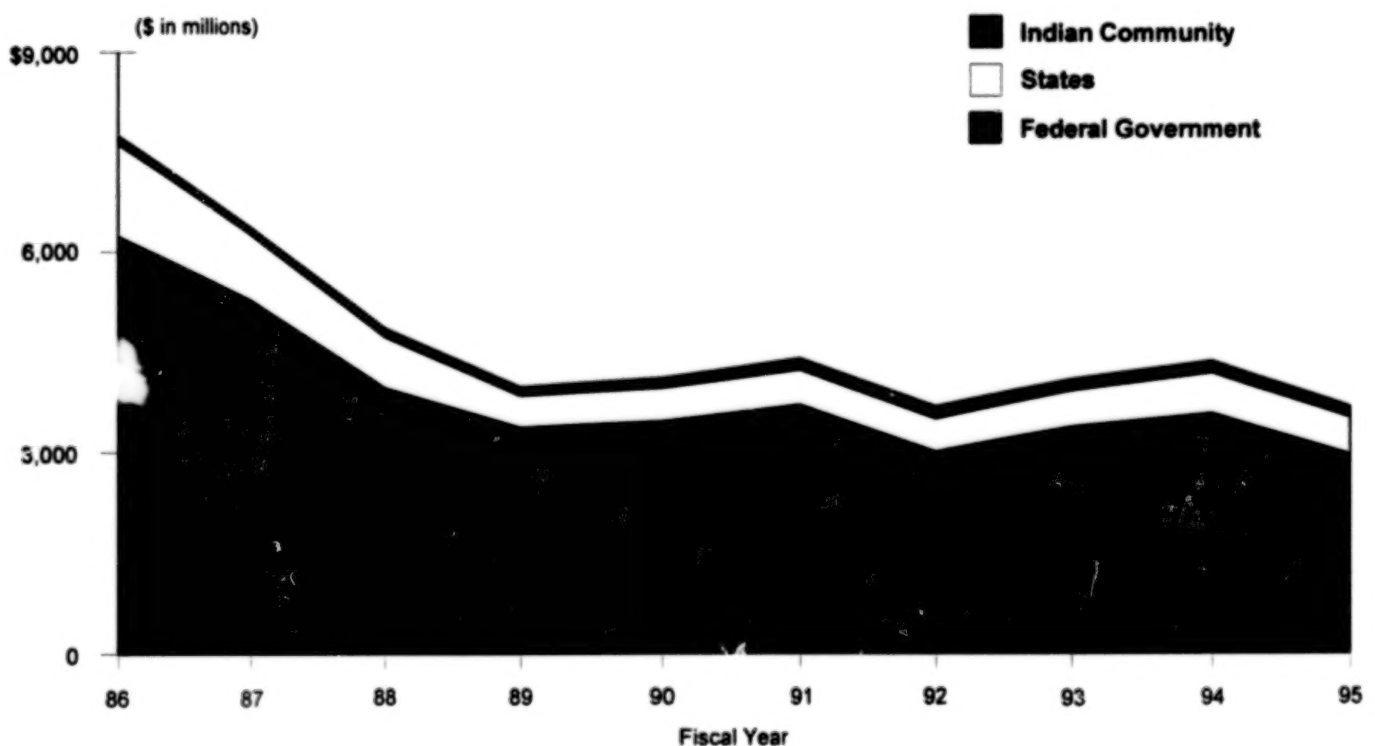


Figure 35. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, to the Indian Community, States, and the Federal Government, Fiscal Years 1986-95

Distribution of Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues collected in 1995 from mineral leases on Federal lands were distributed to States, to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), and to a number of designated special-purpose accounts administered by Federal agencies. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) disbursed revenues collected from Indian leases to the appropriate Indian Tribes and allottees. Formulas for these disbursements are governed by legislation and regulations.

The General Fund of the Treasury received 42.1 percent, or \$1.5 billion, of all revenues in Fiscal Year (FY) 1995. Payments to three special-purpose accounts amounted to \$1.4 billion, or 38.6 percent of total mineral revenues. Another \$553 million, or 15.1 percent, was disbursed to mineral-producing States from offshore and onshore mineral activity. Indian revenues directed to Tribal governments and individual allotment owners equaled 4.2 percent, or \$153.3 million, during the fiscal year (table 31 and figure 36).

Royalty payments are generally due in the month following sales. Lease payors are required by law to make payment on the last day of the month unless that day falls on a weekend or holiday. Payments are then due on the first business day of the following month.

Since October 1, 1983, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) has generally disbursed mineral revenues shared with the States in the month following receipt under the provisions of section 104 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA). The MMS deposits Indian revenues in a Federal Reserve bank account, where they are invested and subsequently distributed to Indian Tribes and allottees by BIA. Since revenues collected in one month are disbursed in the following month, collection totals in a given year will not equal disbursement totals for the same year.

The Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 provides that States whose boundaries encompass Federal public domain mineral leases will share in the revenues from those leases. Royalty, rental, and bonus revenues totaling \$477.5 million were distributed to 35 mineral-producing States in FY 1995. Six western States—California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming—received 94.3 percent of the funds (table 33 and figure 37).

The U.S. Department of the Interior paid \$85,896 in interest in FY 1995 to States for royalties that were not disbursed on time in accordance with section 111 of FOGRMA. In recent years, all Indian deposits have been made on time, so MMS has incurred no interest obligation.

Outer Continental Shelf Lands

Royalty, rent, and bonus revenues from Federal offshore mineral leases on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) are distributed to the Historic Preservation Fund, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, selected coastal States, and the General Fund of the Treasury. Transfers to the Historic Preservation Fund equaled \$150 million in FY 1995. Transfers to maintain the Land and Water Conservation Fund's annual authorization of \$900 million totaled \$897 million during the year. The balance of offshore revenue receipts is directed into the General Fund of the Treasury (table 31 and figure 36).

Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) Amendments of 1978 provided that the States were to receive a "fair and equitable" division of revenues generated from the leasing of lands within 3 miles of the seaward boundary of a coastal State that contains one or more oil and gas pools or fields underlying both the OCS and lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State. The States and the Federal Government, however, could not reach agreement concerning the meaning of the term "fair and equitable." Revenues generated within the 3-mile boundary were placed into an escrow fund beginning in August 1979. Revenues from the Beaufort Sea in Alaska were placed into a second escrow fund under section 7, beginning in December 1979.

Congress resolved the dispute over the meaning of "fair and equitable" in the OCSLA Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. The law provides for the following distribution of section 8(g) revenues to the States:

- Disbursement of escrow funds in FY 1986-87;
- A series of annual settlement payments disbursed to the States over a 15-year period from FY 1987 to FY 2001; and

- Recurring annual disbursements of 27 percent of royalty, rent, and bonus revenues received within each affected State's 8(g) zone (table 30).

Congress passed a second law, Public Law 100-202, permitting distribution of \$322.9 million of the section 7 Beaufort Sea escrow funds to Alaska in FY 1988.

Nearly \$75.5 million in OCS royalties and escrow funds was released to seven States in FY 1995 under the provisions of the OCSLA Amendments of 1985 (table 34).

Public Lands

Royalty revenues collected from public lands leases are distributed directly to States or paid into either special-purpose accounts or the General Fund of the Treasury. States other than Alaska receive 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses collected from any public lands leases located within their respective boundaries. Forty percent of the remaining mineral revenues from public lands leases is deposited in the Reclamation Fund, and 10 percent is directed into the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30).

Alaska receives 90 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses paid for mineral production on public lands leases in Alaska after deduction of payments under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. The State also receives 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses generated from the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska (table 30).

Acquired Lands

The MMS collects all royalties, rents, and bonuses from leases issued under the 1947 Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands on behalf of a number of Federal agencies. Revenues are disbursed according to law.

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from leases within a national forest administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the State in which the mineral resource is produced (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral revenues from leases within a national grassland administered by the

U.S. Department of Agriculture is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the county in which the mineral resource is produced (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is distributed to the State in which the mineral resource is produced. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30).

Receipts from other acquired lands are deposited in a general Treasury account (table 30).

Indian Lands

The BIA collects bonuses and rents from nonproducing leases. The MMS distributes mineral royalties and rents from producing Indian Tribal and allotted leases to BIA, which in turn makes disbursements to the Tribes and to individual Indian allottees, with the following exceptions:

- Oil and gas payments to four Tribes—the Jicarilla Apache, the Blackfeet, the Navajo, and the Southern Ute—are made directly by the lease payor to financial institutions contracted by the Tribes to receive their mineral payments.
- The BIA has authorized payors to make direct payments to selected individual Indian allottees.
- Payments to the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska, on behalf of Alaskan Natives, are made directly by lease payors to the corporation.
- The Osage Nation manages all mineral leases on its Tribal lands and collects its own revenues.

Military Lands

Mineral revenues collected from military lands leases issued before 1981 are deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Mineral revenues collected for leases issued beginning January 1, 1981, are disbursed in the same manner as revenues from public lands leases. Mineral revenues from all military lands leases amounted to \$5.4 million in 1995 (table 30).

Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases

<u>Outer Continental Shelf Lands</u>	
Special-Purpose Accounts	\$150 million per year to the Historic Preservation Fund. Up to \$900 million per year to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
States	Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended, provides for the following distribution of revenues to the States: Disbursement of escrow funds in FY 1986-87; A series of annual settlement payments disbursed to the States over a 15-year period from FY 1987 to FY 2001; and Recurring annual disbursements of 27 percent of royalty, rent, and bonus revenues received within each affected State's 8(g) zone.
U.S. Treasury	The balance of revenues are directed to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

<u>Public Lands other than Alaska</u>	
Special-Purpose Accounts	40 percent to the Reclamation Fund.
States	50 percent to the State in which the mineral is produced.
U.S. Treasury	10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

<u>Public Lands - Alaska</u>	
States	90 percent to the State of Alaska.
U.S. Treasury	10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases (cont.)

Public Lands - Alaska National Petroleum Reserve

States	50 percent to the State of Alaska.
U.S. Treasury	50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands - National Forests

States	25 percent to the State in which the mineral is produced.
U.S. Treasury	75 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands - National Grasslands

Counties	25 percent to the county in which the mineral is produced.
U.S. Treasury	75 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands Administered by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

States	75 percent to the State in which the mineral is produced.
U.S. Treasury	25 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands - Other

U.S. Treasury	100 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.
----------------------	---

Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases (cont.)

Indian Lands

Indian Tribes and Allottees 100 percent to Indian Tribes and allottees.

Military Lands - Leases issued Before 1981

U.S. Treasury 100 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Military Lands - Leases Issued Beginning January 1, 1981

Special-Purpose Accounts 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund.

States 50 percent to the State in which the mineral is produced.

U.S. Treasury 10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Table 31. Disbursement of Federal and Indian mineral lease revenues, Fiscal Years 1982-95

Revenues in Thousands of Dollars							
	Historic Preserve Fund	Land & Water Conserve Fund	Reclamation Fund	Indian Tribes & Allottees	State Share	U.S. Treasury	Total
1982	\$ 150,000	\$ 825,950	\$ 435,688	\$ 203,000	\$ 609,660	\$ 5,476,020	\$ 7,700,318
1983	150,000	814,693	391,891	169,600	454,359	9,582,227	11,562,770
1984	150,000	789,421	414,868	163,932	542,646	5,848,044	7,908,911
1985	150,000	784,279	415,688	160,479	548,937	4,744,317	6,803,700
1986	150,000	755,224	339,624	122,865	1,390,632	4,983,055	7,741,400
1987	150,000	823,576	265,294	100,499	990,113	4,030,979	6,360,461
1988	150,000	859,761	317,505	125,351	767,623	2,627,721	4,847,961
1989	150,000	862,761	337,865	121,954	480,272	2,006,837	3,959,689
1990	150,000	843,765	353,708	141,086	501,207	2,102,576	4,092,342
1991	150,000	885,000	368,474	164,310	524,207	2,291,085	4,383,076
1992	150,000	887,926	328,081	170,378	500,866	1,624,864	3,662,115
1993	150,000	900,000	366,593	164,385	543,717	1,945,730	4,070,425
1994	150,000	862,208	410,751	172,132	606,510	2,141,755	4,343,356
1995	150,000	896,987	367,284	153,319	553,012	1,541,048	3,661,650
Total	\$2,100,000	\$11,791,551	\$5,113,314	\$2,133,290	\$9,013,761	\$50,946,258	\$81,098,174

Historic
Preservation Fund \$150.0

Indian Tribes
& Allottees \$153.3

Reclamation
Fund \$367.3

State Shares \$553.0

Land & Water
Conservation Fund \$897.0

U.S. Treasury \$1,541.0

**Figure 36. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and Indian leases, Fiscal Year 1995**

Table 32. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to other Federal agencies by the Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore acquired lands, Fiscal Years 1985-95

	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	U.S. Department of Agriculture
1985	\$ 2,563,572	\$ 73,531,777
1986	2,470,295	39,694,197
1987	1,313,384	47,591,946
1988	621,309	44,717,622
1989	2,002,190	91,939,261
1990	2,887,861	54,693,426
1991	1,181,910	37,184,243
1992	1,420,404	22,336,570
1993	—	18,075,994
1994	—	13,994,072
1995	—	18,675,702
Total	\$14,460,925	\$462,434,810

NOTE: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) distributed revenues from acquired lands under their jurisdiction to the States through the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 1992. Beginning in FY 1993, Minerals Management Service assumed distribution of acquired land revenues to the States from lands administered by COE and from national forests administered by USDA. The USDA continued to distribute revenues to the States from acquired grasslands.

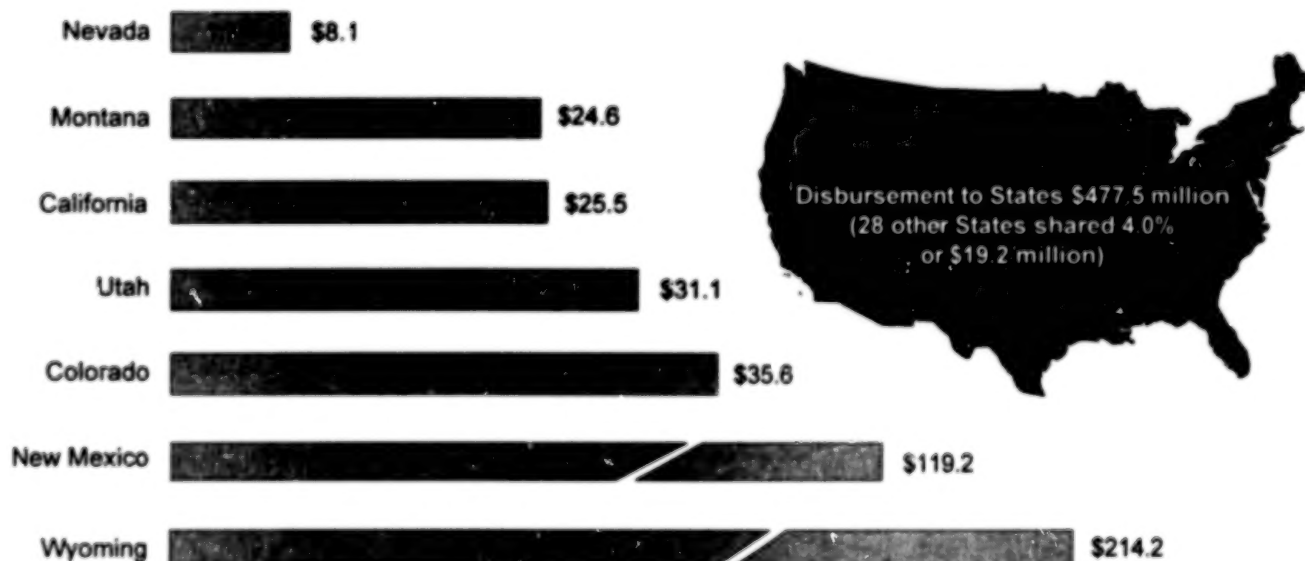
**Figure 37. Disbursement to States of royalties and other revenues from Federal onshore leases, in millions, Fiscal Year 1995**

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-95

	State Shares in Thousands of Dollars					
	1920-85	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Alabama	\$ 1,572	\$ 252	\$ 152	\$ 89	\$ 221	\$ 991
Alaska	254,062	18,143	13,044	8,042	9,429	8,048
Arizona	23,934	723	529	386	242	174
Arkansas	25,637	624	309	517	7,775	876
California	358,843	33,080	27,829	25,526	24,412	28,583
Colorado	455,467	41,847	37,033	31,176	32,616	36,356
Florida	926	91	28	4	186	56
Idaho	35,015	2,106	1,364	2,340	1,935	1,969
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	9,903	874	1,359	929	830	1,226
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	10,486	555	517	545	452	542
Michigan	684	40	56	173	668	724
Minnesota*	4	3	3	2	—	—
Mississippi	9,382	513	184	104	74	86
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	189,706	17,998	27,407	26,068	19,958	20,318
Nebraska	1,743	269	170	156	115	127
Nevada	82,274	7,020	5,136	6,266	9,287	9,283
New Mexico	1,252,227	107,313	75,478	91,698	88,306	100,120
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	53,604	7,441	6,814	5,738	4,985	5,065
Ohio*	3	—	—	—	5	13
Oklahoma	21,428	2,575	1,596	1,621	1,912	1,817
Oregon	13,854	1,213	687	565	291	371
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	10,592	985	905	822	669	695
Tennessee*	13	—	—	—	—	—
Texas*	21	9	7	8	5	114
Utah	335,714	27,574	24,235	30,624	53,035	33,304
Virginia	—	—	18	18	20	20
Washington	2,988	326	280	232	208	155
West Virginia	28	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin*	—	—	1	1	—	—
Wyoming	<u>1,639,303</u>	<u>152,872</u>	<u>151,889</u>	<u>163,908</u>	<u>175,786</u>	<u>201,151</u>
Total	\$4,789,413	\$424,446	\$377,030	\$397,558	\$433,422	\$ 452,184

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-95 (cont.)

State Shares in Thousands of Dollars						
1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1920-95	
\$ 129	\$ 996	\$ 808	\$ 296	\$ 442	\$ 5,948	Alabama
9,953	7,745	6,940	5,377	4,584	345,367	Alaska
173	124	97	94	112	26,588	Arizona
2,109	2,556	1,538	1,201	832	43,974	Arkansas
27,936	24,311	22,084	21,544	25,467	619,615	California
57,944	44,558	35,916	34,372	35,576	842,861	Colorado
49	79	102	81	87	1,689	Florida
1,893	1,625	2,237	2,509	2,361	55,354	Idaho
---	---	191	207	94	492	Illinois
921	1,113	1,325	1,057	871	20,408	Kansas
---	---	87	70	73	230	Kentucky
328	376	782	532	728	15,843	Louisiana
669	764	698	753	885	6,114	Michigan
---	---	2	25	17	56	Minnesota*
115	10	739	486	577	12,270	Mississippi
---	---	475	599	1,013	2,087	Missouri
23,227	18,998	22,378	23,995	24,623	414,676	Montana
---	---	---	6	14	2,600	Nebraska
9,228	7,957	8,316	7,542	8,136	160,445	Nevada
107,844	102,594	135,117	143,174	119,203	2,323,074	New Mexico
---	---	1	1	1	3	North Carolina
5,977	5,199	3,325	2,505	2,490	103,143	North Dakota
3	3	351	207	243	828	Ohio*
1,716	1,243	2,778	1,970	1,842	40,498	Oklahoma
260	131	83	56	48	17,559	Oregon
---	---	20	18	22	60	Pennsylvania
---	---	---	1	2	3	South Carolina
592	509	483	348	800	17,400	South Dakota
---	---	1	---	---	14	Tennessee*
22	97	350	515	455	1,603	Texas*
32,255	32,062	31,195	31,074	31,106	662,178	Utah
19	19	151	118	89	472	Virginia
231	887	458	123	371	6,259	Washington
---	---	264	261	197	750	West Virginia
---	---	2	---	1	5	Wisconsin*
<u>196,931</u>	<u>178,518</u>	<u>186,956</u>	<u>242,066</u>	<u>214,182</u>	<u>3,503,562</u>	Wyoming
\$480,524	\$432,474	\$466,250	\$523,183	\$477,544	\$9,254,028	Total

*Cumulative totals for these States may not include small-revenue shares that were disbursed during the previous decades.

NOTE: Figures represent actual payments to the States and not allocations. Mandated distributions to the States are based on percentage shares of royalties, bonuses, and other mineral revenue collections. Beginning with Fiscal Year (FY) 1986, figures include interest accrued for late disbursements to the States. Beginning with FY 1991, figures represent payments to the States after the deduction of administrative costs required under the provisions of Public Law 101-512. Beginning with FY 1993, figures include distributions from acquired lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and from national forests administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.

Table 34. Distribution of OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-95

	1986-92	1993	1994	1995	1986-95
Alabama					
Bonuses	\$ 705,284	\$ 114,090	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 819,374
Rents	443,570	22,116	19,613	11,819	497,118
Royalties	2,410,892	7,040,132	7,920,004	6,822,431	24,193,459
Section 8(g) Escrow	66,000,000	—	—	—	66,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>1,540,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>3,010,000</u>
Total	\$ 71,099,746	\$ 7,666,338	\$ 8,429,617	\$ 7,324,250	\$ 94,519,951
Alaska					
Bonuses	\$ 1,690,277	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,690,277
Rents	2,658,918	160,179	120,967	49,058	2,989,122
Royalties	—	8,683	8,810	8,882	26,375
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	—	—	—	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents	357,368	1,763	8,348	6,553	374,032
Section 8(g) Escrow	51,000,000	—	—	—	51,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>29,480,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>57,620,000</u>
Total	\$408,086,563	\$ 9,550,625	\$ 9,518,125	\$ 9,444,493	\$436,599,806
California					
Bonuses	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9
Rents	779,459	7	15,643	1,564	796,673
Royalties	12,859,305	4,164,806	3,961,747	5,160,390	26,146,248
Section 8(g) Escrow	338,000,000	—	—	—	338,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>63,580,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>124,270,000</u>
Total	\$415,218,773	\$24,394,813	\$24,207,390	\$25,391,954	\$489,212,930
Florida					
Bonuses	\$ 2,216,037	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,216,037
Rents	96,229	19,243	14,307	11,194	140,973
Royalties	—	—	—	—	—
Section 8(g) Escrow	30,000	—	—	—	30,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	\$ 2,342,266	\$ 19,243	\$ 14,307	\$ 11,194	\$ 2,387,010

Table 34. Distribution of OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-95 (cont.)

	1986-92	1993	1994	1995	1986-95
Louisiana					
Bonuses	\$ 22,462,015	\$ 965,504	\$ 1,913,682	\$ 890,002	\$ 26,231,203
Rents	2,081,332	235,250	1,016,932	255,213	3,588,727
Royalties	114,196,410	7,370,550	11,780,932	8,012,718	141,360,610
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	572,000,000	---	---	---	572,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>18,480,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>36,120,000</u>
Total	\$ 729,219,757	\$14,451,304	\$20,591,546	\$15,037,933	\$ 779,300,540
Mississippi					
Bonuses	\$ 28,123	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 28,123
Rents	103,727	13,702	4,587	4,587	126,603
Royalties	7,573	74,324	307,359	127,258	516,514
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	14,000,000	---	---	---	14,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>440,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>113,787</u>	<u>833,787</u>
Total.	\$ 14,579,423	\$ 228,026	\$ 451,946	\$ 245,632	\$ 15,505,027
Texas					
Bonuses	\$ 14,755,953	\$ ---	\$ 325,148	\$ 477,685	\$ 15,558,786
Rents	1,942,592	150,594	136,300	640,452	2,869,938
Royalties	88,556,786	11,625,866	10,273,031	7,514,147	117,969,830
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	382,000,000	---	---	---	382,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>29,480,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>57,620,000</u>
Total	\$ 516,735,331	\$21,156,460	\$20,114,479	\$18,012,284	\$ 576,018,554
OCS Totals					
Bonuses	\$ 41,857,698	\$ 1,079,594	\$ 2,238,830	\$ 1,367,687	\$ 46,543,809
Rents	8,105,827	601,091	1,328,349	973,887	11,009,154
Royalties	218,030,966	30,284,361	34,251,883	27,645,826	310,213,036
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents.	357,368	1,763	8,348	6,553	374,032
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	1,423,030,000	---	---	---	1,423,030,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>143,000,000</u>	<u>45,500,000</u>	<u>45,500,000</u>	<u>45,473,787</u>	<u>279,473,787</u>
Total	\$2,157,281,859	\$77,466,809	\$83,327,410	\$75,467,740	\$2,393,543,818

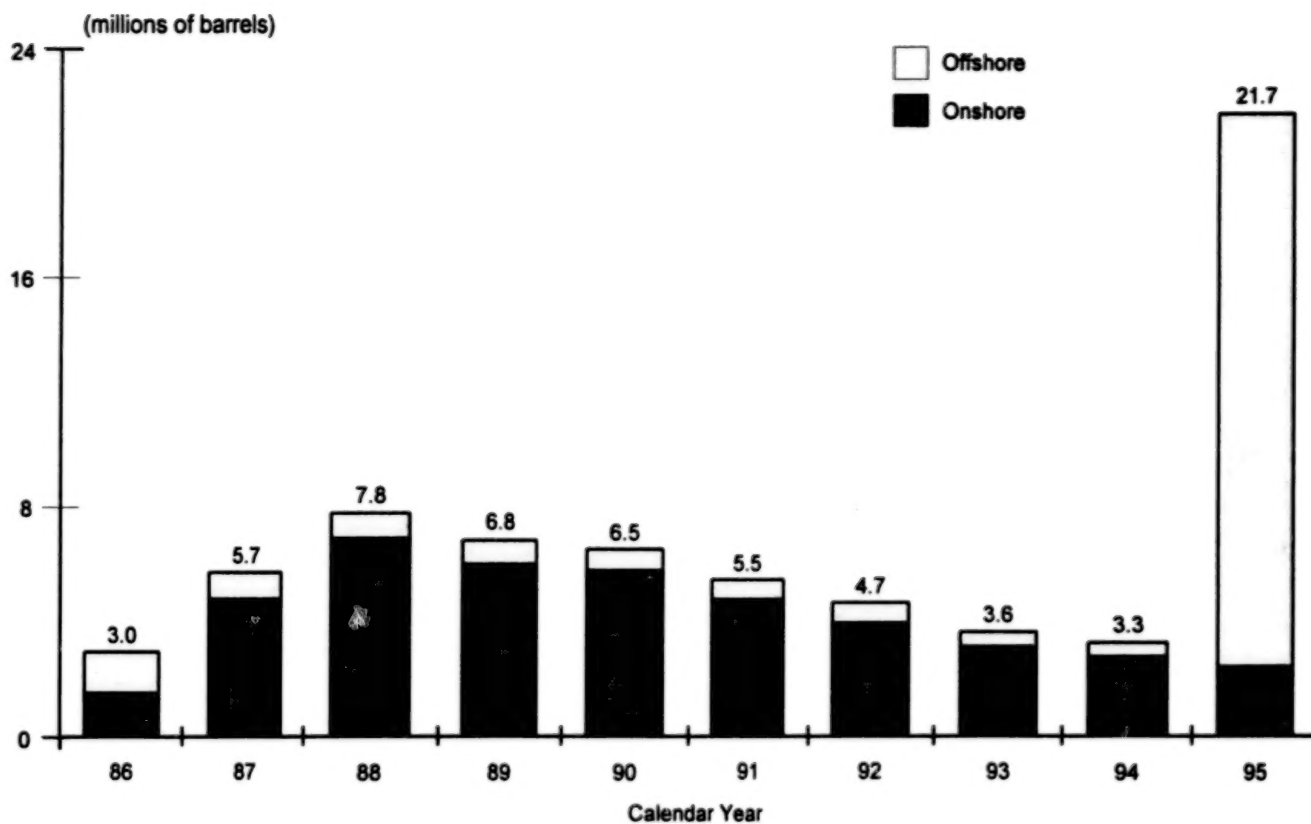


Figure 38. Royalty-in-Kind barrels of oil sold by land category, 1986-95

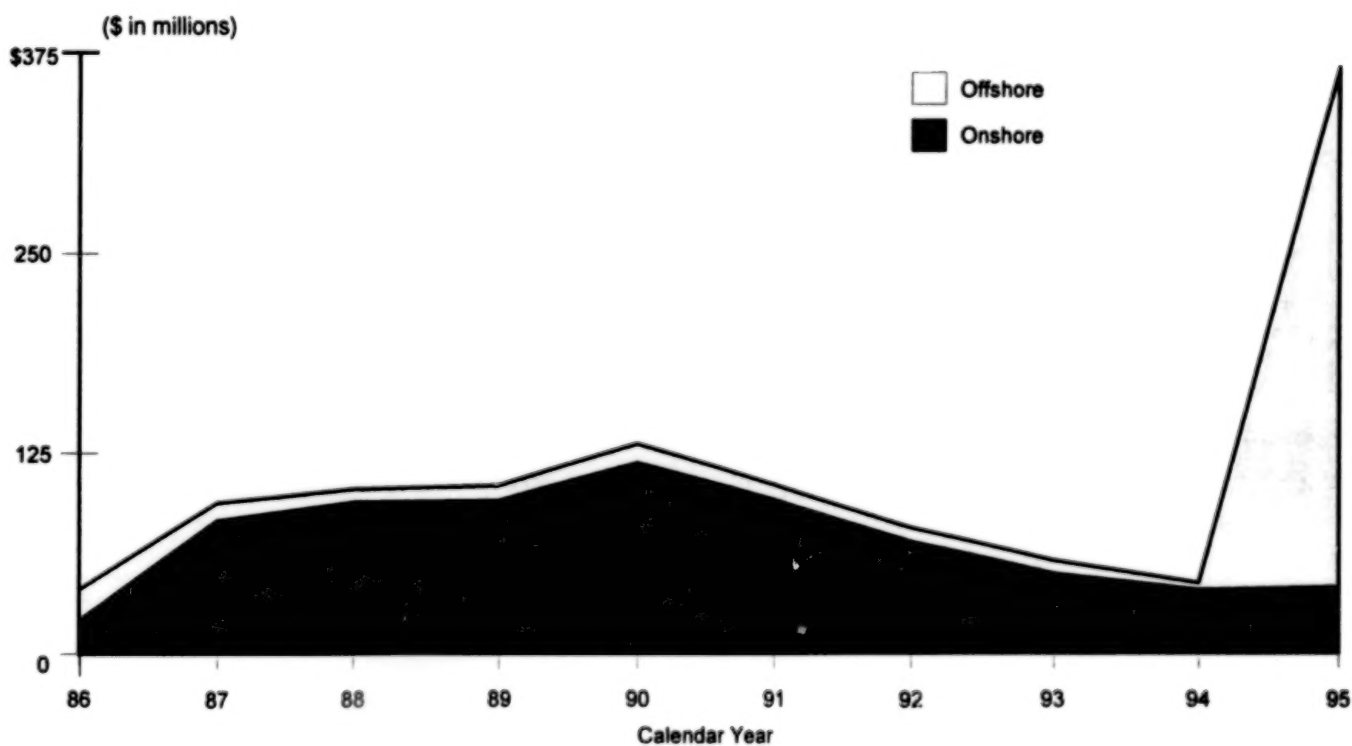


Figure 39. Royalty-in-Kind oil royalty value by land category, 1986-95

Royalty-In-Kind

Under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, the Federal Government, as lessor, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties "in kind." The Secretary of the Interior, exercising discretionary authority, has historically determined that certain oil refiners do not have access to a secure supply of crude. The Federal Government may direct Federal lessees to pay their royalty shares in crude oil, rather than "in value" as cash. The Federal Government then sells the royalty-in-kind (RIK) oil to eligible refiners at a price consistent with applicable laws and regulations. Contracts with the refiners are usually made for a period of 3 years.

Four refiners continued to participate in the onshore RIK program in 1995. Collective purchases by the refiners fell 12.9 percent, from 2.8 million barrels in 1994 to 2.4 million barrels in 1995. The royalty value of the purchases rose, however, 4.1 percent, from \$39.5 million in 1994 to \$41.1 million in 1995 (table 35, and figures 38 and 39). The increase in royalty value is in response to higher oil prices resulting from additional oil demand in Europe and developing nations in Asia.

Five Gulf of Mexico refiners participated in the offshore RIK program at the beginning of 1995. Five additional refiners, including one Pacific refiner and four Gulf of Mexico refiners, joined the offshore program during the course of the year. Recent offshore RIK contracts reflect an effort by the Minerals Management Service to provide a secure supply of crude oil to refiners in the Pacific and Gulf areas. The 10 offshore refiners purchased 19.3 million barrels of RIK crude in 1995, up significantly over a corresponding figure of 483,292 barrels in 1994. The royalty value of the purchases rose from \$4.3 million in 1994 to \$322 million in 1995 (table 35, and figures 38 and 39). The increase in royalty value is primarily due to greater participation in the offshore RIK program with the addition of 10 new offshore refiners in the past 2 years.

Total RIK crude, with a royalty value of over \$363.1 million, represented 30.9 percent of the nearly \$1.2 billion in oil royalties paid to the Federal Government in 1995 (tables 3 and 35). The 1995 figure represents the highest RIK royalty value since 1984 when royalty value totaled \$792.2 million.

Table 35. Summary of Royalty-in-Kind oil taken as royalty payments for Federal mineral lease sales volume, Calendar Years 1976-95

	Federal Onshore		Federal Offshore		Total RIK Oil	
	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value
1976-85	86,456,515	\$1,466,527,029	201,886,363	\$3,530,873,135	288,342,878	\$4,997,400,164
1986	1,528,842	21,385,284	1,432,418	19,023,331	2,961,260	40,408,615
1987	4,820,893	82,969,264	920,306	10,780,105	5,741,199	93,749,369
1988	6,928,986	94,314,227	861,027	7,951,951	7,790,013	102,266,178
1989	6,021,694	95,241,410	820,300	9,295,589	6,841,994	104,536,999
1990	5,800,634	118,816,887	733,582	11,544,477	6,534,216	130,361,364
1991	4,799,004	95,816,902	674,113	9,050,729	5,473,117	104,867,631
1992	3,956,582	69,303,308	713,272	8,537,273	4,669,854	77,840,581
1993	3,130,328	51,719,709	505,386	5,965,712	3,635,714	57,685,421
1994	2,776,868	39,493,665	483,292	4,268,058	3,260,160	43,761,723
1995	2,419,542	41,125,635	19,305,519	321,988,629	21,725,061	363,114,264
Total	128,639,888	\$2,176,713,320	228,335,578	\$ 3,939,278,989	356,975,466	\$6,115,992,309

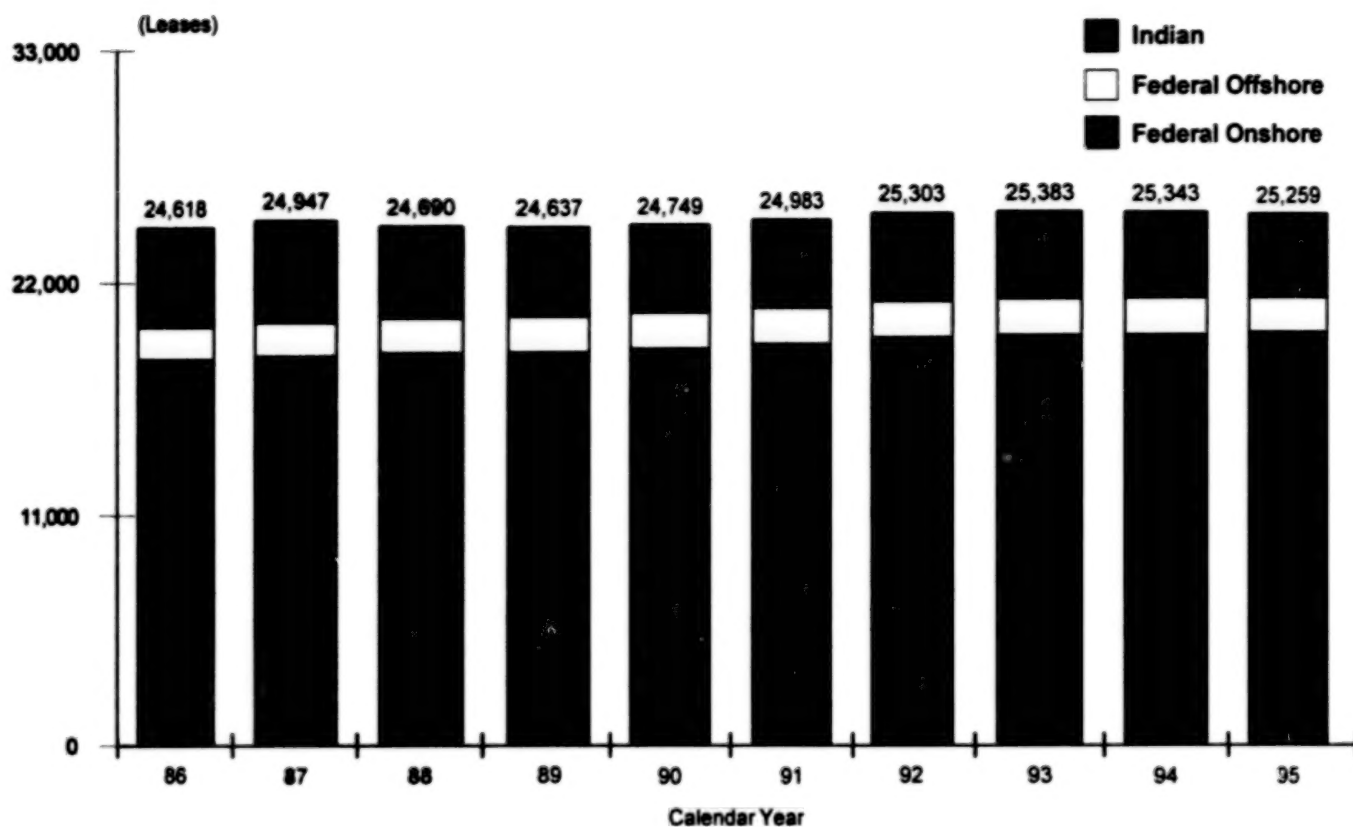


Figure 40. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases, 1986-95

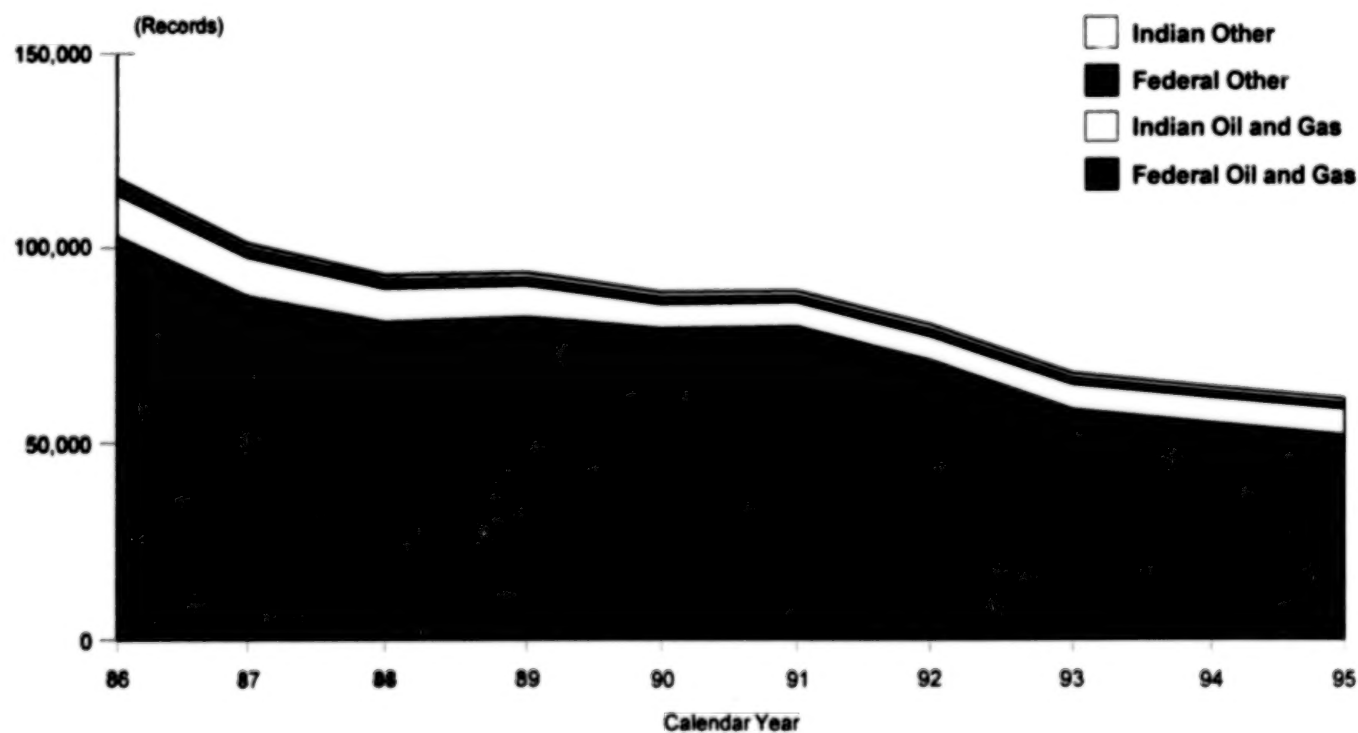


Figure 41. Mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and Indian onshore lands, 1986-95

Lease Management

Oil and Gas Leases

There were 25,259 producing and producible Federal and Indian oil and gas leases on 20.5 million acres at the end of 1995. These numbers represent a net decline of 84 leases and 122,268 acres over corresponding totals in 1994 (tables 36 and 37, and figure 40).

Federal offshore lands generated a net decline of 120 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1995. Offshore producible land fell 172,078 acres during the year (table 37 and figure 40).

Indian lands experienced a net decline of 87 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1995. Indian oil and gas acreage remained relatively stable at 1.7 million acres during the 2-year period (table 37 and figure 40).

In contrast, Federal onshore lands generated a net increase of 123 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1995. Federal onshore producible land rose 47,879 acres during the year (table 37 and figure 40).

Coal Leases

Federal and Indian lands contained 148 producing coal leases on 418,085 acres at the end of 1995. These numbers represent a net increase of 6 leases on 17,918 acres over corresponding totals in 1994 (tables 38 and 39, and figure 42).

Indian coal leases and acreage in production remained stable during the 2-year period (table 39 and figure 42). The number of Federal onshore producing leases increased in Colorado, Oklahoma, and Wyoming, while

the number of leases declined in Alabama, Kentucky, Montana, and New Mexico in 1995.

Other Mineral Leases

Federal onshore and Indian lands contained 200 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 251,807 acres at the end of 1995. These numbers represent a net decline of 2 leases with a net increase in acreage of 2,067 acres over corresponding totals in 1994 (tables 40 and 41).

Federal onshore lands generated a net decline of 1 lease and an increase of 744 acres during the year (table 41). Declines in leases and acreage were recorded with phosphate in Idaho and Montana, iron ore in Minnesota, potash in New Mexico, and trona in Wyoming. The declines were offset, in part, by increases in leases and acreage with quartz crystals in Arkansas, fluorspar/zinc in Illinois, lead/zinc in Missouri, geothermal in Nevada, langbeinite in New Mexico, and sodium in Wyoming.

Indian lands experienced a net decline of 1 lease in 1995. Indian land in production increased by 1,323 acres during the year (table 41). Additional leases and acreage were recorded for copper in Arizona and sand and gravel in Utah. Leases declined in Idaho with phosphate and in Montana and New Mexico with sand and gravel.

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 61,206 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and Indian lands at the end of 1995. This included 59,547 oil and gas records and 1,659 coal and other minerals records. The total number of mineral records fell 5 percent from 1994 to 1995 due to the termination of a number of inactive leases (figure 41, and tables 44 and 45).

Table 36. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1995

<i>Onshore Lands</i>	Federal Onshore		Indian Onshore		Total Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	24	13,942	---	---	24	13,942
Alaska	35	61,618	---	---	35	61,618
Arizona	---	---	15	69,096	15	69,096
Arkansas	187	91,823	---	---	187	91,823
California	350	80,162	---	---	350	80,162
Colorado	2,005	1,391,083	151	516,608	2,156	1,907,691
Florida	3	3,476	---	---	3	3,476
Illinois	5	964	---	---	5	964
Kansas	453	124,215	---	---	453	124,215
Kentucky	59	32,970	---	---	59	32,970
Louisiana	174	50,749	---	---	174	50,749
Maryland	2	34,941	---	---	2	34,941
Michigan	57	78,249	3	60	60	78,309
Mississippi	111	51,246	---	---	111	51,246
Missouri	1	200	---	---	1	200
Montana	1,321	78,427	427	103,266	1,748	881,693
Nebraska	25	37,767	---	---	25	37,767
Nevada	40	24,884	---	---	40	24,884
New Mexico	5,944	3,434,748	451	542,482	6,395	3,977,230
New York	4	1,009	---	---	4	1,009
North Dakota	500	325,564	33	6,871	533	332,435
Ohio	133	19,945	---	---	133	19,945
Oklahoma	814	125,107	2,017	194,296	2,831	319,403
Pennsylvania	60	26,728	---	---	60	26,728
South Dakota	71	37,575	1	160	72	37,735
Tennessee	7	2,446	---	---	7	2,446
Texas	173	62,164	9	4,002	182	66,166
Utah	1,112	822,845	766	248,636	1,878	1,071,481
Virginia	13	10,976	---	---	13	10,976
West Virginia	158	149,546	---	---	158	149,546
Wyoming	<u>5,837</u>	<u>2,823,521</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>45,946</u>	<u>5,914</u>	<u>2,869,467</u>
Onshore Subtotal	19,678	10,698,890	3,950	1,731,423	23,628	12,430,313
						Total Offshore
						No. Acres
California OCS Area					43	217,668
Gulf of Mexico OCS Area						
Central OCS Area					1,242	5,913,835
Eastern OCS Area					---	---
Western OCS Area					<u>346</u>	<u>1,910,927</u>
Offshore Subtotal					1,631	8,042,430
						Total Onshore/Offshore
						No. Acres
Total Producing and Producing Federal and Indian Oil and Gas Leases					25,259	20,472,743

Table 37. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1986-95

	No.	Acres		No.	Acres
1986			1991		
Offshore Federal	1,536	7,131,041	Offshore Federal	1,710	7,955,254
Onshore Federal	18,381	11,009,329	Onshore Federal	19,115	10,635,862
Indian	<u>4,701</u>	<u>1,647,920</u>	Indian	<u>4,158</u>	<u>1,605,970</u>
Total	24,618	19,788,290	Total	24,983	20,197,086
1987			1992		
Offshore Federal	1,589	7,403,201	Offshore Federal	1,709	7,968,814
Onshore Federal	18,539	11,000,487	Onshore Federal	19,428	10,710,890
Indian	<u>4,819</u>	<u>1,625,772</u>	Indian	<u>4,166</u>	<u>1,710,998</u>
Total	24,947	20,029,460	Total	25,303	20,390,702
1988			1993		
Offshore Federal	1,644	7,685,875	Offshore Federal	1,731	8,098,980
Onshore Federal	18,697	10,991,646	Onshore Federal	19,543	10,677,476
Indian	<u>4,349</u>	<u>1,600,469</u>	Indian	<u>4,109</u>	<u>1,708,028</u>
Total	24,690	20,277,990	Total	25,383	20,484,484
1989			1994		
Offshore Federal	1,685	7,889,966	Offshore Federal	1,751	8,214,508
Onshore Federal	18,729	10,874,641	Onshore Federal	19,555	10,651,011
Indian	<u>4,223</u>	<u>1,565,123</u>	Indian	<u>4,037</u>	<u>1,729,492</u>
Total	24,637	20,329,730	Total	25,343	20,595,011
1990			1995		
Offshore Federal	1,714	8,038,529	Offshore Federal	1,631	8,042,430
Onshore Federal	18,898	10,609,663	Onshore Federal	19,678	10,698,890
Indian	<u>4,137</u>	<u>1,607,407</u>	Indian	<u>3,950</u>	<u>1,731,423</u>
Total	24,749	20,255,599	Total	25,259	20,472,743

Table 38. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1995

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Arizona	—	—	3	64,858	3	64,858
Colorado	32	43,454	—	—	32	43,454
Kentucky	2	2,250	—	—	2	2,250
Montana	13	38,189	1	14,746	14	52,935
New Mexico	6	11,897	2	43,913	8	55,810
North Dakota	4	6,632	—	—	4	6,632
Oklahoma	5	9,435	—	—	5	9,435
Utah	35	51,891	—	—	35	51,891
Washington	1	241	—	—	1	241
Wyoming	<u>44</u>	<u>130,579</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>130,579</u>
Total	142	294,568	6	123,517	148	418,085

Table 39. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1986-95

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1986	118	227,484	6	155,630	124	383,114
1987	121	213,993	7	195,918	128	409,911
1988	119	224,579	7	155,918	126	380,497
1989	126	235,975	8	156,141	134	392,116
1990	128	255,586	6	115,630	134	371,216
1991	134	273,408	6	113,194	140	386,602
1992	138	279,785	6	123,998	144	403,783
1993	133	268,030	6	123,998	139	392,028
1994	136	276,650	6	123,517	142	400,167
1995	142	294,568	6	123,517	148	418,085

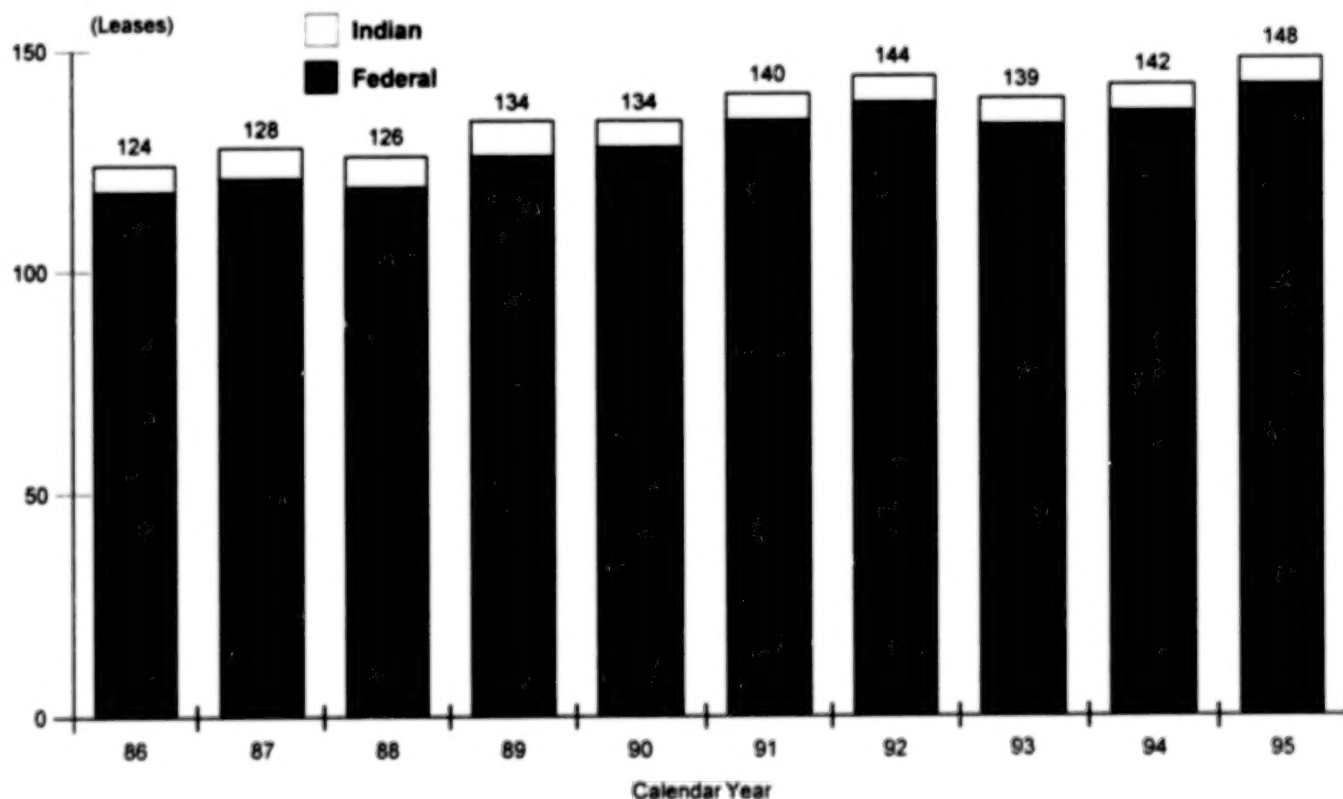
**Figure 42. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases, 1986-95**

Table 40. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1995

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama						
Clay	1	40	---	---	1	40
Arizona						
Copper	---	---	3	6,734	3	6,734
Sand-Gravel	---	---	5	702	5	702
Silica Sand	---	---	1	640	1	640
Arkansas						
Quartz Crystals	4	402	---	---	4	402
California						
Geothermal	21	23,320	---	---	21	23,320
Sand-Gravel	---	---	4	1,696	4	1,696
Sodium	1	15,109	---	---	1	15,109
Colorado						
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	24	1	24
Sodium	1	2,487	---	---	1	2,487
Florida						
Phosphate	1	40	---	---	1	40
Idaho						
Phosphate	3	3,200	15	5,116	18	8,316
Illinois						
Fluorspar/Zinc	2	228	---	---	2	228
Missouri						
Copper	1	120	---	---	1	120
Lead/Zinc	11	26,249	---	---	11	26,249
Nevada						
Geothermal	27	39,138	---	---	27	39,138
Sand-Gravel	2	1,100	1	560	3	1,660
New Mexico						
Gypsum	---	---	1	1,040	1	1,040
Hot Water	4	4,220	---	---	4	4,220
Langbeinite	3	6,516	---	---	3	6,516
Potash	27	41,561	---	---	27	41,561
Sand-Gravel	---	---	6	1,081	6	1,081
Sodium	4	3,952	---	---	4	3,952
Oklahoma						
Chat	---	---	2	230	2	230
Limestone	---	---	1	18	1	18
Sand-Gravel	---	---	5	885	5	885
Utah						
Geothermal	6	11,558	---	---	6	11,558
Gilsonite	1	240	---	---	1	240
Potash	10	24,700	---	---	10	24,700
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	40	1	40

Table 40. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1995 (cont.)

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Virginia						
Limestone	1	355	---	---	1	355
Washington						
Sand-Gravel	---	---	6	242	6	242
Wyoming						
Bentonite	1	160	---	---	1	160
Sodium	<u>16</u>	<u>28,104</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>28,104</u>
Total	148	232,799	52	19,008	200	251,807

Table 41. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1986-95

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1986	80	149,586	28	17,915	108	167,501
1987	102	177,996	32	17,938	134	195,934
1988	128	210,942	43	19,267	171	230,209
1989	173	336,159	42	14,564	215	350,723
1990	175	338,547	47	12,265	222	350,812
1991	181	348,967	50	16,370	231	365,337
1992	198	358,184	58	18,001	256	376,185
1993	202	363,291	59	21,570	261	384,861
1994	149	232,055	53	17,685	202	249,740
1995	148	232,799	52	19,008	200	251,807

Table 42. Summary by area of producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on the OCS, as of December 31, 1995

	Oil and Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alaska	57	257,308	---	---	57	257,308
Atlantic States	53	301,739	---	---	53	301,739
California	83	423,345	---	---	83	423,345
Gulf of Mexico						
Central	3,765	18,706,363	5	18,454	3,770	18,724,817
Eastern	157	904,003	---	---	157	904,003
Western	980	5,404,883	---	---	980	5,404,883
Total	5,095	25,997,641	5	18,454	5,100	26,016,095

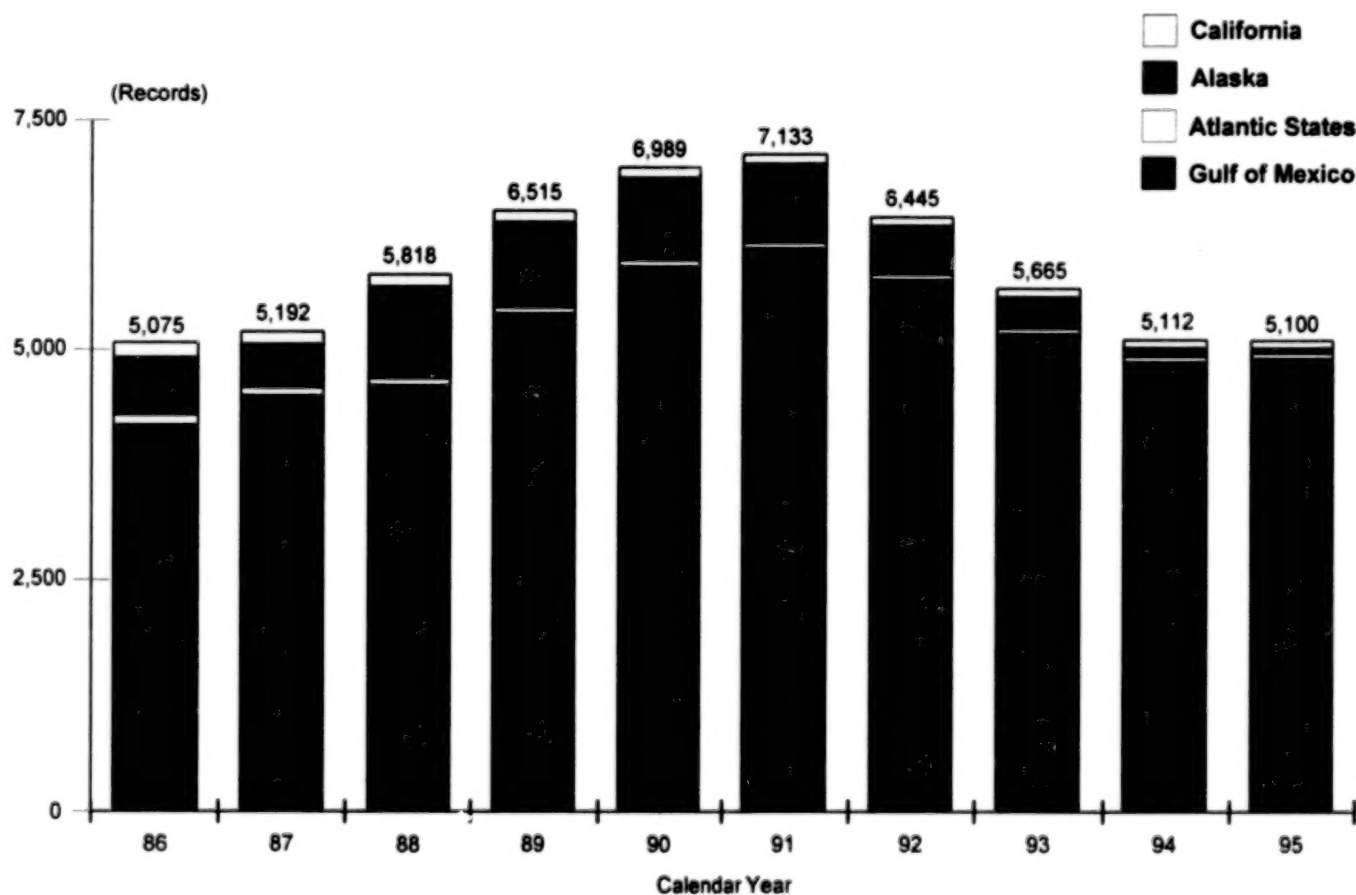
**Figure 43. Oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, and permits on the OCS, 1986-95**

Table 43. Summary of producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on the OCS, as of December 31, 1986-95

	Oil and Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1986	5,068	25,426,299	7	11,948	5,075	25,438,247
1987	5,185	26,079,332	7	11,948	5,192	26,091,280
1988	5,801	29,434,977	17	148,774	5,818	29,583,751
1989	6,498	33,273,059	17	148,774	6,515	33,421,833
1990	6,972	35,733,664	17	148,774	6,989	35,882,438
1991	7,121	36,826,386	12	92,865	7,133	36,919,251
1992	6,435	32,959,376	10	81,119	6,445	33,040,495
1993	5,653	28,882,212	12	84,028	5,665	28,966,240
1994	5,105	25,764,899	7	23,247	5,112	25,788,146
1995	5,095	25,997,641	5	18,454	5,100	26,016,095

Table 44. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1995

	Oil and Gas						Total Oil and Gas Onshore	
	Public		Acquired		Indian		No.	Acres
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres		
Alabama	53	11,543	194	82,584	---	---	247	94,127
Alaska	367	102,886	1	400	---	---	368	103,286
Arizona	59	87,207	7	10,716	16	70,356	32	168,279
Arkansas	203	108,207	490	325,765	---	---	693	433,972
California	647	219,122	23	2,826	---	---	670	221,948
Colorado	4,429	3,429,617	243	91,514	151	516,608	4,823	4,037,739
Florida	23	11,076	60	52,161	---	---	83	63,237
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	11	21,184	---	---	---	---	11	21,184
Illinois	---	---	16	7,192	---	---	16	7,192
Indiana	---	---	4	415	---	---	4	415
Kansas	137	42,728	316	81,487	1	45	454	124,260
Kentucky	---	---	115	53,430	---	---	115	53,430
Louisiana	161	21,917	652	320,790	---	---	813	342,707
Maryland	---	---	6	34,941	---	---	6	34,941
Massachusetts	---	---	1	241	---	---	1	241
Michigan	112	53,957	375	119,635	3	60	490	173,652
Minnesota	---	---	2	280	---	---	2	280
Mississippi	50	4,494	1,049	430,977	---	---	1,099	435,471
Missouri	---	---	1	200	---	---	1	200
Montana	2,750	2,533,107	352	284,880	1,303	255,429	4,405	3,073,416
Nebraska	30	33,023	13	4,744	---	---	43	37,767
Nevada	2,043	3,599,498	---	---	---	---	2,043	3,599,498
New Mexico	9,217	5,353,330	47	18,482	696	776,062	9,960	6,147,874
New York	---	---	5	1,644	---	---	5	1,644
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	511	200,474	726	478,149	596	81,018	1,833	759,641
Ohio	1	60	179	40,386	---	---	180	40,446
Oklahoma	682	77,121	405	183,647	3,902	406,639	4,989	667,407
Oregon	8	2,688	3	9,593	---	---	11	12,281
Pennsylvania	---	---	76	26,728	---	---	76	26,728
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	181	192,636	12	3,705	4	3,123	197	199,464
Tennessee	---	---	25	34,758	---	---	25	34,758
Texas	---	---	469	316,424	9	4,002	478	320,426
Utah	3,888	3,957,013	27	7,384	852	272,717	4,767	4,237,114
Virginia	---	---	77	94,894	---	---	77	94,894
Washington	6	11,898	3	129	---	---	9	12,027
West Virginia	---	---	303	285,260	---	---	303	285,260
Wisconsin	1	203	6	8,489	---	---	7	8,692
Wyoming	19,904	13,085,035	179	57,754	78	48,500	20,161	13,191,289
Total	45,474	33,160,024	6,462	3,472,604	7,611	2,434,559	59,547	39,067,187

Table 44. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1995 (cont.)

Other Minerals						Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals		
Public		Acquired		Indian						
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
8	12,795	1	40	---	---	9	12,835	256	106,962	Alabama
4	5,798	---	---	---	---	4	5,798	372	109,084	Alaska
1	4	---	---	14	97,735	15	97,739	97	266,018	Arizona
---	---	14	13,911	---	---	14	13,911	707	447,883	Arkansas
150	191,523	5	1,077	6	2,509	161	195,109	831	417,057	California
129	258,042	---	---	1	24	130	258,066	4,953	4,295,805	Colorado
---	---	6	962	---	---	6	962	89	64,199	Florida
---	---	2	359	---	---	2	359	2	359	Georgia
96	51,344	9	6,408	49	7,185	154	64,937	165	86,121	Idaho
---	---	9	3,064	---	---	9	3,064	25	10,256	Illinois
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	415	Indiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	454	124,260	Kansas
5	4,334	---	---	---	---	5	4,334	120	57,764	Kentucky
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	813	342,707	Louisiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	34,941	Maryland
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	241	Massachusetts
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	490	173,652	Michigan
2	468	12	12,611	---	---	14	13,079	16	13,359	Minnesota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,099	435,471	Mississippi
---	---	48	46,105	---	---	48	46,105	49	46,305	Missouri
49	80,989	---	---	8	15,151	57	96,140	4,462	3,169,556	Montana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43	37,767	Nebraska
208	315,765	---	---	1	560	209	316,325	2,252	3,915,823	Nevada
156	213,260	---	---	9	46,034	165	259,294	10,125	6,407,168	New Mexico
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	1,644	New York
---	---	3	3,064	---	---	3	3,064	3	3,064	North Carolina
20	30,777	---	---	---	---	20	30,777	1,853	790,418	North Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	180	40,446	Ohio
21	39,935	---	---	13	7,154	34	47,089	5,023	714,496	Oklahoma
89	95,516	---	---	1	5	90	95,521	101	107,802	Oregon
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	76	26,728	Pennsylvania
---	---	1	1,109	---	---	1	1,109	1	1,109	South Carolina
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	197	199,464	South Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	34,758	Tennessee
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	478	320,426	Texas
244	433,786	---	---	1	40	245	433,826	5,012	4,670,940	Utah
---	---	2	396	---	---	2	396	79	95,290	Virginia
2	521	---	---	18	3,627	20	4,148	29	16,175	Washington
1	20	---	---	---	---	1	20	304	285,280	West Virginia
---	---	22	8,750	---	---	22	8,750	29	17,442	Wisconsin
192	431,774	3	3,120	24	1,640	219	436,534	20,380	13,627,823	Wyoming
1,377	2,166,651	137	100,976	145	181,664	1,659	2,449,291	61,206	41,516,478	Total

NOTE: Beginning in 1994, all Federal onshore coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications are listed under public lands. Records from automated systems used to produce tables 44 and 45 in this report no longer distinguish Federal onshore coal activity between public and acquired lands. Historically most coal mining has occurred on public lands. Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications will continue to be listed under Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and Indian land category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.

Table 45. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1986-95

	Public		Oil and Gas Acquired		Indian		Total Oil and Gas Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1986	92,773	84,648,979	10,112	8,081,804	11,884	3,840,956	114,769	96,571,739
1987	78,755	64,606,541	8,813	6,597,216	11,047	3,524,758	98,615	74,728,515
1988	72,764	60,928,819	8,064	5,946,917	9,696	3,447,994	90,524	70,323,730
1989	73,266	61,469,693	8,878	6,210,647	9,119	3,587,979	91,263	71,268,319
1990	70,171	57,750,686	9,016	5,899,476	7,159	2,833,786	86,346	66,483,948
1991	70,910	54,016,432	8,793	5,272,419	7,125	2,666,711	86,828	61,955,562
1992	62,305	46,988,872	8,857	4,920,324	7,088	2,283,097	78,250	54,192,293
1993	50,820	37,662,273	7,730	4,195,106	7,301	2,277,079	65,851	44,134,458
1994	48,102	35,762,415	6,995	3,716,707	7,443	2,384,998	62,540	41,864,120
1995	45,474	33,160,024	6,462	3,472,604	7,611	2,434,559	59,547	39,067,187

Table 45. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1986-95 (cont.)

Public		Other Minerals		Indian		Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals			
		Acquired									
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres		
2,547	4,060,011	276	270,007	263	236,030	3,086	4,566,048	117,855	101,137,787	...	1986
2,125	3,243,214	245	220,154	275	240,285	2,645	3,703,653	101,260	78,432,168	...	1987
1,953	3,000,797	218	205,157	281	235,135	2,452	3,441,089	92,976	73,764,819	...	1988
1,775	2,647,295	179	174,403	317	454,472	2,271	3,276,170	93,534	74,544,489	...	1989
1,673	2,489,233	177	165,462	280	468,590	2,130	3,123,285	88,476	69,607,233	...	1990
1,562	2,302,414	179	158,322	233	390,915	1,974	2,851,651	88,802	64,807,213	...	1991
1,582	2,359,136	196	200,643	228	388,759	2,006	2,948,538	80,256	57,140,831	...	1992
1,524	2,184,990	168	175,989	206	230,949	1,898	2,591,928	67,749	46,726,386	...	1993
1,428	2,059,618	135	115,239	123	178,884	1,686	2,353,741	64,226	44,217,861	...	1994
1,377	2,166,651	137	100,976	145	181,664	1,659	2,449,291	61,206	41,516,478	...	1995

NOTE: Beginning in 1994, all Federal onshore coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications are listed under public lands. Records from automated systems used to produce tables 44 and 45 in this report no longer distinguish Federal onshore coal activity between public and acquired lands. Historically most coal mining has occurred on public lands. Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications, will continue to be listed under Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and Indian land category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.

Table 46. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms

<u>Oil and Gas Leases/Federal Offshore Lands</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Flat rates of 12.5% or 16.7% of value. Variable rates of 16.7% to 65% of value. Net profit share rates as specified in lease sale.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$3 to \$5 per acre. Minimum royalty \$3 to \$5 per acre after discovery. Rent \$10 per acre for drainage sales. Minimum royalty \$10 per acre for drainage sales.
Duration of Lease	5 to 10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities. 8 and 10 years in depths of 400 to 900 meters.
Size of Lease	2,500 to 5,760 acres unless a larger area is needed for a production unit.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$50,000. Area: \$300,000.
<u>Oil and Gas Leases/Federal Onshore Lands: Competitive Leases</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Leases issued from 5-3-45 to 12-22-87: oil 12.5% to 25%, and gas 12.5% or 16.7%, depending on production per well per day for the calendar month. Leases issued after 12-22-87: flat rate of 12.5%.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 12-22-87: \$2 per acre. Bonus paid at issuance. Leases issued after 12-22-87: \$1.50 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years if extended. Rent reduction, initiated in 1987, of \$1 per acre on selected leases is effective through 2-9-96. Bonus paid at issuance.
Duration of Lease	5 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	Through 12-22-87: 640 acres or less. After 12-22-87: maximum 2,560 acres for lower 49 States and maximum 5,760 acres in Alaska.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.

Table 46. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)**Oil and Gas Leases Federal Onshore Lands: Non-Competitive Leases**

Customary Royalty Rate	12.5% of value.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$.25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 2-1-77: \$.50 per acre. Leases issued 2-1-77 through 12-22-87, \$1 to \$2 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years. Leases issued after 12-22-87: \$1.50 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years. Rent reduction, initiated in 1987, of \$1 per acre on selected leases is effective through 2-29-96.
Duration of Lease	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	10,240 acres maximum within 6-mile square, or 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.

Oil and Gas Leases/Federal Onshore Lands: National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Leases Subject to Appropriation Act of 1981

Customary Royalty Rate	Not set by law—now 16.7%.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$3 per acre.
Duration of Lease	10 years or less.
Size of Lease	Up to 60,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Corporate Surety: \$100,000.

Oil and Gas Leases/Indian Lands

Customary Royalty Rate	Varies. Generally, new leases provide for 20% or more of value. Older leases are generally 12.5% or 16.7%.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent varies from \$1.25 to \$30 per acre. Rent may be recoupable against royalties.
Duration of Lease	Primary term is 5 years or less.
Size of Lease	Varies from a fraction of an acre to over 200,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000 depending on acreage. Nationwide: \$75,000.

Table 46. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)**Coal Leases/Federal Lands: Leases Issued Through August 4, 1976**

Customary Royalty Rate	\$.15 per ton underground and \$.175 per ton surface mines.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$1 per acre credited against royalty payments for the lease year; minimum royalty payments per lease terms.
Duration of Lease	Indefinite period with 20-year readjustments.
Size of Lease	Not more than 46,080 acres in one state and not more than 100,000 acres in United States for one or more leases.
Bonding Requirements	Nonproducing leases: \$5,000, or amount equal to annual rent rounded to \$1,000, whichever is greater. Producing leases: 3 months' production royalty.

Coal Leases/Federal Lands: Leases Issued or Readjusted After August 4, 1976

Customary Royalty Rate	Readjusted and new leases: 8% of value underground and 12.5% of value for surface mines.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$3 per acre not credited against royalty payments. \$250 lease filing fee. \$50 transfer fee.
Duration of Lease	20 years; continued if producing in commercial quantities, subject to readjustment every 10 years.
Size of Lease	No more than 46,080 acres in one state and no more than 100,000 total acres in United States..
Bonding Requirements	Nonproducing leases: \$5,000, or amount equal to annual rent rounded to \$1,000, whichever is greater. Producing leases: 3 months production royalty.

Coal Leases/Indian Lands

Customary Royalty Rate	Varies according to lease terms and amendments. Generally 6.25% to 12.5% of value.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent varies. Average rent is \$2 per acre. Advance royalties payable up to \$1 million annually.
Duration of Lease	Varies by lease terms.
Size of Lease	Varies.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000, depending on acreage. State: \$75,000, depending on acreage. Nationwide: \$75,000 or determined by the Secretary.

Table 46. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)**Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands: Asphalt Leases**

Customary Royalty Rate	Per lease terms, but not less than \$.25 per ton.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent: year 1, \$.25 per acre; years 2-5, \$.50 per acre; \$1 per acre beginning year 6, credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.

Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands: Geothermal Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	10% to 15% of value of steam and not less than 5% of value of demineralized water; "by-products" royalty rate determined by each particular mineral as specified in the Geothermal Steam Act, 1970, 30 U.S.C. 1001-1025.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$1 per acre; \$2 per acre in known geothermal resources area. Minimum royalty \$2 per acre.
Duration of Lease	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres unless for nonelectric uses.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$50,000. Nationwide: \$150,000. \$5,000 minimum for protection of surface owner.

Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands: Gilsonite Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	12.5% of value.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$.50 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, subject to readjustment every 20 years.
Size of Lease	Per lease terms.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.

Table 46. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)**Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands: Lead, Zinc, Copper, and Other Hardrock Minerals**

Customary Royalty Rate	5% of value.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$1 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.

Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands: Oil Shale Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	Per lease terms.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$.50 per acre. Minimum royalty per lease terms.
Duration of Lease	Per lease terms.
Size of Lease	Per lease terms.
Bonding Requirements	Per lease terms.

Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands: Potassium, Sodium, or Phosphate Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	Average 2% to 5% of value.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent: year 1, \$.25 per acre; years 2-5, \$.50 per acre; \$1 per acre beginning year 6, credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	Indefinite, subject to readjustment every 20 years.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: not less than \$5,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$75,000.

Table 46. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)

<u>Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands: Sulfur Leases</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	12.5% of value.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$.50 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	640 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.

<u>Other Mineral Leases/Indian Lands: Chat, Gypsum, Limestone, Sand and Gravel, and other Solid Mineral Leases</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies by commodity and lease terms. 5% for limestone. Ranges from \$.50 per unit to \$5 per unit for chat, gypsum, and sand and gravel.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent varies from \$1 per acre to \$5 per acre. Flat amount of rent or advance royalty due regardless of lease size. Can range from \$2,000 to \$1.2 million annually.
Duration of Lease	Varies by lease from 1 year to 20 years.
Size of Lease	1 acre to 40,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: as determined. State: \$15,000. Nationwide: \$75,000.

NOTE: Lease terms may be extended or modified for various reasons as authorized by regulation. A \$10 fee is required to file, transfer, or assign an Indian lease. A comparable fee is required to file, transfer, or assign certain other lease commodities.

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Glossary

AFS — Auditing and Financial System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service for collecting and disbursing royalties and rents from producing leases on Federal and Indian lands.

Allowance — An allowable deduction from value for royalty purposes.

Allowance Limit Exception Processing — An automated program developed by the Minerals Management Service that employs royalty reports submitted by payors to determine compliance with regulatory allowance limits.

Automated Allowance Tracking System — A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service to collect interest for late filing of processing and transportation allowance forms and for unauthorized allowances claimed by lessees.

Barrel/bbl — A measure of volume for petroleum products. One barrel is equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons or 0.1589 cubic meters. One cubic meter equals 6.293 barrels.

BIA — Bureau of Indian Affairs. A Federal agency within the Department of the Interior responsible for facilitating the full development of the human and natural resource potential of Indian and Alaskan Native people to manage their own affairs under a trust relationship with the Federal Government.

BLM — Bureau of Land Management. A Federal agency within the Department of the Interior that administers public lands and natural resources. BLM programs provide for the protection, orderly development, and use of public lands and resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Bonus — The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease. The payment is made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

British thermal unit/Btu — The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 °F when near 39.2 °F. An average Btu content of fuel is a heat value per unit quantity of fuel, determined from tests of fuel samples.

Business Information System — A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service. The Business Information System is an enhanced version of the former State and Tribal Support System and is compatible with the post-Business Systems Planning Implementation architecture. The Business Information System provides States, Indian Tribes, and other Federal agencies with access to Auditing and Financial System data and selected Production Accounting and Auditing System data.

Client/server — A computer system that provides access to information and applications on one or more large computers, or servers, through a client's microcomputer, or workstation. The workstation accesses the server through a local area network.

COE — U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A major command within the U.S. Department of the Army responsible for planning, designing, building, and operating water resources and other civil works projects in cooperation with Federal agencies, State agencies, and local sponsors. The Corps further performs real estate services, conducts engineering research and development, furnishes emergency operations support in response to national disasters, and administers an environmental restoration program for the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

COLD — Computer output on laser disk. An automated process that copies mainframe reports to optical storage and allows users to access and manipulate the reports and data online as soon as they are produced.

Competitive leasing — The Federal Government issues leases on Federal onshore lands where there are known mineral deposits, or where inference of probable mineralization may be derived from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding following publication of the offer of the lands for lease. The lease is issued to the highest bidder at a sale by public auction. The Federal Government offers leases of certain Outer Continental Shelf tracts by competitive sealed bid. The bids are received, announced, and recorded and the lease is generally issued to the highest bidder. See **Noncompetitive leasing**.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. — One of 12 regional corporations established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971 to manage real property and capital assets paid as compensation for the aboriginal land rights of Alaska Natives. The Cook Inlet Region, Inc., maintains land holdings containing significant proven reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, and other mineral commodities.

Department — Department of the Interior. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, responsible for the administration of most of the nationally owned public lands and natural resources. The Department is further responsible for American Indian reservation communities and for individuals who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

DOE — Department of Energy. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, responsible for coordinating a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan. DOE is responsible for long-term research and development of energy technology; marketing Federal power; energy conservation; the nuclear weapons program; and a central energy data collection and analysis program.

Effective date — The date a lease or assignment becomes effective. The effective date for a lease is the first day of the month after the issue date or, upon applicant request, the first day of the month of issuance. The effective date for an assignment is the first day of the month after proper filing of all required documents.

Electronic data interchange — A process designed to exchange information electronically to reduce paper report volume, reduce errors and expedite error correction, and provide a more current database.

Explanation of payment reports — A series of reports produced by the Minerals Management Service, Royalty Management Program, mailed twice each month to Indian Tribes and once each month to States. The reports for Indian allottees are produced and distributed twice each month by the Bureau of Indian Affairs with information supplied by the Royalty Management Program. The reports address the source and nature of mineral revenue disbursements.

Federal Committee — Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee. A committee chartered by the Secretary of the Interior with representatives from the Minerals Management Service, States, and industry to develop proposals to improve and simplify the valuation

and payment of royalties from natural gas produced from Federal leases.

Federal land — All land and interests in land owned by the Federal Government, including acquired, military, Outer Continental Shelf, and public lands.

FERC — Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. An independent agency created through the Department of Energy Organization Act in 1977. FERC regulates the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce; the transportation of oil by pipeline in interstate commerce; the transmission and wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce; and the licensing of private, municipal, and state hydroelectric projects. FERC also provides oversight of related environmental matters.

FOGRMA — Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Public Law 97-451, enacted by Congress and signed into law by the President to ensure that all oil and gas originating from Federal and Indian lands and the Outer Continental Shelf are properly accounted for under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

FY — Fiscal Year. A period of time used for accounting purposes. The Federal Government recognizes a fiscal year that begins October 1 of one year and ends September 30 of the following year.

Gas plant products — Natural gas liquids and other products such as carbon dioxide and sulfur recovered from processing raw natural gas. Finished natural gas liquids are processed through a fractionation plant. Gas plant products include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentane plus, and other finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants. Finished petroleum products include motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and other miscellaneous products.

Geothermal energy — Hot water, steam, by-products, and associated energy extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the Earth's crust. Geothermal resources are used in turbine generators to produce electricity. The resource may also be used to provide process heat for agricultural, industrial, and space heating applications.

IMSC — Indian Minerals Steering Committee. A senior policy forum of officials from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, and Minerals Management Service established by the Department of the Interior to improve the management of Indian minerals.

Indian allotment — An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use. Revenue from mineral production may be paid to the individual Indian allottee. See **Indian allottee**.

Indian allottee — Any Indian for whom land or an interest in land is held in trust by the United States, or who holds title subject to Federal restrictions against alienation. See **Indian allotment**.

Indian Committee — Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee. A committee chartered by the Secretary of the Interior with representatives from the Minerals Management Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian mineral owners, and industry. The committee was established to develop proposals that will maximize royalty revenues from natural gas for Indian Tribes and allottees consistent with the Secretary's discretion to establish values. The proposals will further satisfy industry concerns by clarifying and reducing information requirements to compute royalty in an accurate, timely manner.

Lease — A legal document executed between a landowner, as lessor, and a company or individual, as lessee, that conveys the right to exploit the premises for minerals or other products for a specified period of time over a given area.

License — An authority granted by the United States to perform a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

Mcf — Thousand cubic feet.

Mineral — Naturally occurring organic or inorganic substances with characteristics and uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws. Minerals may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

Mineral Permit — A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

Minimum royalty — An annual payment on a per-acre basis, required to maintain the rights to a lease until production exceeds a minimum value.

MMS — Minerals Management Service. A Federal agency within the Department of the Interior that administers the Offshore Minerals Management Program and the Royalty Management Program. The Offshore Minerals Management

Program is responsible for the Outer Continental Shelf leasing program and for ensuring that exploration and production of the Nation's offshore mineral resources is conducted in a safe manner with concern for the environment. The Royalty Management Program is responsible for the accurate and timely determination, collection, and distribution of royalties from Federal and Indian lands, and bonuses and rents from Federal lands.

Noncompetitive leasing — Leases issued to qualified applicants for land not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. See **Competitive leasing**.

NPR — National Performance Review. An initiative introduced by President Clinton and Vice President Gore to "reinvent" work processes within the Federal Government. The initiative is designed to make Government operate more efficiently at a lower cost.

NPSL — Net Profit Share Lease. An Outer Continental Shelf lease that provides for payments to the Federal Government of a percentage share of the net profits from production of oil and gas within the tract. The percentage share may be fixed in the notice of the lease sale or may be a variable of the bid, depending on the bidding system used for the lease sale.

OCS — Outer Continental Shelf. All submerged lands lying seaward and outside the area of lands beneath navigable waters. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline more than 3 nautical miles into the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico, excluding the coastal waters off Texas and western Florida. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline more than 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico off Texas and western Florida.

OCSLA — Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended. An act that establishes procedures for U.S. jurisdiction of the Outer Continental Shelf lands and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue exploration permits and mineral leases for oil, gas, sulfur, and other mineral resources on those lands. The Secretary is authorized to implement alternative bidding systems, including net profit share leases, to promote development of marginal oil and gas deposits. Significant amendments were enacted into the original law in 1978 and 1985. See **NPSL**.

OIRA — Office of Indian Royalty Assistance. An office within the Minerals Management Service responsible for providing royalty assistance and conducting an outreach

program to ensure Royalty Management Program coordination and communication with Indian Tribes and allottees as part of the Secretary of the Interior's trust responsibility to Indian mineral owners.

Operator — The individual, partnership, or corporation that has control or management of operations on leased land. The operator may be the lessee, designated agent of the lessee, or holder of rights acquired by an approved assignment of the operating rights.

PAAS — Production Accounting and Auditing System. An integrated system of both automated and manual applications operated by the Minerals Management Service to collect production and other operational data, and to ensure that royalties are paid on 100 percent of reported production.

Rent — Periodic payments made by the lease holder for the right to use the land or resources for purposes established in the lease.

Report month — The month in which the Minerals Management Service receives production, sales, or royalty reports from operators and lessees.

Resource Data International — An energy database company in Boulder, Colorado, that tracks market pricing in coal and power sales. The firm further provides litigation support, consulting, and syndicated studies in those arenas. Information developed by the company is recognized as an industry standard in coal pricing, supply, and demand.

RIK — Royalty-in-kind. A program operated under the provisions of the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953. The Federal Government, as lessor, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties "in kind" (a volume of the commodity) as opposed to "in value" (cash). Under the oil RIK program, the Government sells oil at fair-market value to eligible refiners who do not have access to an adequate supply of crude oil at equitable prices. In addition, the Minerals Management Service conducted a gas RIK pilot program in 1995, entering into contracts to sell selected Gulf of Mexico natural gas by competitive bid to gas marketers. The pilot was designed to reduce the administrative burden for both industry and the Government.

RMP — Royalty Management Program. See **MMS**.

Royalty — Payment, in money or kind, of a stated share of production from mineral deposits by the lessee to the lessor. Royalty may be an established minimum, a sliding-scale, or a step-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as

the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease.

RQS — Royalty Management Program Query System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service providing online access to historical royalty and reference data through a client/server environment. The RQS will later expand to provide data addressing production and historical billing information. The RQS provides access to standard reports, graphs, customized queries and reports designed by individual clients, and other systems applications.

Sales value — As a general rule, the gross proceeds received under an arm's-length contract for the sale of mineral production in marketable condition, less applicable allowances where appropriate.

Sales volume — The volume of mineral production measured at the royalty settlement point determined by the Bureau of Land Management for onshore production and the Minerals Management Service for offshore production.

State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee — An organization of State and Tribal representatives who meet to discuss royalty management and audit issues.

Treasury — Department of the Treasury. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for the financial resources of the United States. The Treasury is responsible for regulating national banks, determining international economic policy, collecting income taxes and customs duties, reporting Government daily financial transactions, and manufacturing coins and bills for circulation.

USDA — U.S. Department of Agriculture. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for improving agricultural production capacity and income through rural development, credit, conservation, and environmental protection programs. The USDA further works to reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, and maintains inspection and grading services to protect the national daily food supply.

WAN — Wide Area Network. A telecommunications network linking remote sites to enable individuals to communicate and share information more efficiently. The Minerals Management Service WAN links program offices with personnel in the Department of the Interior and Minerals Management Service Headquarters.

Appendix A

Inch-Pound/Metric Conversion

Measurements in this report use English (inch-pound) units. Federal and industry organizations are moving towards International System Units, often referred to as metric units. The following table provides factors for converting measurements to inch-pound or metric units. To obtain the metric equivalent, multiply the inch-pound unit by the conversion factor. To obtain the inch-pound equivalent, multiply the metric unit by the conversion factor.

To convert from inch-pound unit	Multiply by	To equal metric unit
acre	0.4047	hectare
barrel (42 U.S. gallons)	0.1589	cubic meter
barrel (42 U.S. gallons)	0.136	metric ton
cubic foot	0.0283	cubic meter
gallon	3.785	liter
mile	1.609	kilometer
ton, long (2,240 U.S. lb.)	1.016	metric ton
ton, short (2,000 U.S. lb.)	0.9072	metric ton
 To convert from metric unit	 Multiply by	 To equal inch-pound unit
cubic meter	6.293	barrel (42 U.S. gallons)
cubic meter	35.33	cubic foot
hectare	2.471	acre
kilometer	0.6215	mile
liter	0.2642	gallon
metric ton	7.33	barrels (42 U.S. gallons)
metric ton	0.9843	long ton (2,240 U.S. lb.)
metric ton	1.1023	short ton (2,000 U.S. lb.)

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Appendix B

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



As a bureau of the Department of the Interior, the Minerals Management Service's (MMS) primary responsibilities are to manage the mineral resources located on the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), collect revenue from the Federal OCS and onshore Federal and Indian lands, and distribute those revenues.

Moreover, in working to meet its responsibilities, the **Offshore Minerals Management Program** administers the OCS competitive leasing program and oversees the safe and environmentally sound exploration and production of our Nation's offshore natural gas, oil and other mineral resources. The **MMS Royalty Management Program** meets its responsibilities by ensuring the efficient, timely and accurate collection and disbursement of revenue from mineral leasing and production due to Indian tribes and allottees, States and the U.S. Treasury.

The MMS strives to fulfill its responsibilities through the general guiding principles of: (1) being responsive to the public's concerns and interests by maintaining a dialogue with all potentially affected parties and (2) carrying out its programs with an emphasis on working to enhance the quality of life for all Americans by lending MMS assistance and expertise to economic development and environmental protection.

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